INSURANCE.

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 186. BOMBAY MONDAY JULY 23 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
18 July	Kaisar-i-Hind	All	11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,6[illegible]
11 „	Macedonia ..	vessels	11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,953
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..	will	10,946
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..	now	10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi ..	sail	16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..	direct	16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..	from	20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	Bombay	11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..	without	10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..	transhipment	16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..	at	20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..	Aden.	16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES —

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
5th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
3 Dec.	Domala ..	8,411

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
23rd July	Homayun † ..	Japan
2nd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
15th „	†Mirzapore ..	Straits China & Japan.
16th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
3 th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia .	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.

†Does not carry passengers

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru ..	6735	17th July	30th July
* Awa Maru ..	6028	29th „	12th Aug.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	16th Aug.	30th „
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29th „	12th Sept.

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly (For EUROPE.)

Kamo Maru	26th July
Katori Maru	9th Aug.
Atsuta Maru	23rd August

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Suwa Maru	25th July
Fushimi Maru	8th August

Orient California Service

Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Taiyo Maru	7th Aug.
Tenyo Maru	21st August

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-197, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
25th July	Barjora ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
27th „	Vita ..	Busreh via Karachi
1st Aug.	Ellora ..	East and South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local Passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening narket to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at he earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates asd other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—21079.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1/2 ANNA.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Every Transaction Backed with Service

SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
FIRE CLAY
Etc, Etc

KATNI FIREBRICKS

Agents C. MACDONALD & Co. BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1/2	1000 p.a. End Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several new attractive plans
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES, Bombay

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street. BOMBAY

INSURANCE

.HINDUSTHAN
Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.
Head Office:—CALCUTTA.
(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000
LAST BONUS (1922) Rs 75 per thousand for 5 years
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.
Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.
Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.
Applications for Agencies are invited.
For particulars please write to:—
N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Mysore State Souvenir
contains about 300 illustrations with a Tri-colour inset of H. H. The Maharajah of Mysore, printed on Art paper and worthy of presentation and with a map of India.
Patronised by the Govt. of H. H. The Maharajah of Mysore.
Price Rs. 2 per copy (postage extra).

THE SOUTH INDIAN ALBUM
Published in honour of the visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin to South India and containing 2 colour plates and a map with about 250 Half-Tone illustrations.
Price Rs. 2 per copy (postage extra).

THE CONGRESS ALBUM
Published under the distinguished patronage of Sreeman S. SRINIVASA AIYANGAR, Avl., M.L.A., President, Indian National Congress, Gauhati 1926, contains the Portraits of all the Presidems of the Indian National Congress and that of the numerous congressmen throughout India, past and present, together with illustrations of the views, Buildings, Forts, etc., covering a range of 420 half tone illustrations with a 4 colour cover design of "Mother India."
Price per copy Rs. 5. (postage extra.)
THE INDIAN ALBUM PUBLISHING COMPANY,
4, Narasinpuram Street, Mount Road, MADRAS.

othing talks louder

than a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle." Every day people in all parts of Bombay are directed to opportunities offered by these little messages. If there is any body any where in Bombay you would like to locate employ a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TYPISTS, well experienced in Foreign and Inland correspondence. Those knowing shorthand preferred. Apply personally to BATLIBOI & CO., Forbes St., Fort., Bombay.

A 30793

WANTED—STUDENTS to learn Match Chemistry, Safety and coloured Would enable securing job fetching Rupees hundred or over p. m. For terms etc., apply Box No. 2168, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R1062

WANTED—Respectable firms, dealing in Timber in all principal places to take up selling agency of our C. P. Teak and other C. P. Timber. Please communicate with undersigned, stating your own terms. Any reference without specific terms is strictly uninvited. MANAGER, Raja Gokuldass Saw Mills, Jubbulpore.

A 30760

1. Post ELECTRICAL ENGINEER (In charge of entire Electrical and Mechanical installations)

2. Salary upto 1,500/- according to qualifications. Free furnished accommodation.

Will be guided in all matters of leave travelling allowance, security, pensions etc. by State Rules.

Apply with photograph and copies of certificates, (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered), to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. Shri Rewai Maharaj Dev, ALWAR.

30766

LOANS.

2500 LOAN without interest for ten years. Initial investment rupees six. Concession enlistment till 25th. July Loan granting date fixed 31st July, 1928. Particulars: BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LIMITED, Bombay 2.

L R1024

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—Only a DIWANKHANA on the C. P. Tank Road for Doctors, Astrologers, and Jariwala. Apply to NATHALAL SIVLAL KINARIWALLA, Bhuleshwar, Third Bhoiwada.

C R1034

FRUITS, FLOWER & SEEDS.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS from about the 20th of July and APPLES in August, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu Punjab "Lee Bandrole.

R990

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE PRALHAD MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of August, 1928, at 3-30 p.m.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th July to 4th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
PARTAPGIR NARSINGIRJI & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1928.

R1061

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for conferring Degrees will be held on TUESDAY, the 21st August, 1928. The 31st of July, 1928, is the last day for the receipt of applications and fees for admission to Degrees on the occasion. Forms of application may be obtained free of charge from the Registrar's Office.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 5th July, 1928.

30685

AUCTION SALE.

THE KILACHAND MILLS, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the whole of the Company's Spinning Mills, including the lands and machinery and plant and buildings pertaining thereto, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of July, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Office, in Allahabad Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., and Mr. Chandulal V. Divan, the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, unless privately sold in the meantime.

Private offers for the purchase of the said Mill to be made in sealed covers addressed to the abovenamed Liquidators, C/o. the undersigned at their office at 13-19 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Particulars of the property and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1928.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN.
Liquidators' Attorneys.

30544

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SALE OF RAILS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the purchase of the following:—

Rails, double headed, 86 lbs. per yard, 2nd hand, 27 feet long each eq. 609.

ditto—26'-7-1/2" long each eq. 26.

ditto—23'-7-1/2" long each eq. 2.

ditto—cut pieces of different lengths in all measuring eq. 485'-5"

These are available at Ajni Stores Depot, Nagpur, and can be inspected at site on application to the Divisional Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, Nagpur.

2. No printed form of tender will be issued, but the tenderers should tender on their own form or by letter. The envelopes enclosing the tender should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for purchase of Rails, double headed, 2nd hand."

3. The purchasers should make their own arrangements for weighing and loading the rails, and should pay Railway freight if the rails are to be transported from the place of sale by rail. No railway material certificate to enable booking at reduced rate will be given. The delivery of material will only be given on production of a receipt signed by the Cashier, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, to show that the material has been paid for, the payment being in Cash or Currency Notes.

4. A sum of Rs. 1,000 in cash, or Government Promissory Notes, should be deposited with, and sent direct to, the Cashier, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus Bombay, as earnest money, before the time fixed for opening the tenders, and the Agent, on behalf of the Administration, reserves to himself the right to confiscate the deposit, should the successful tenderer fail to abide by his tender.

5. The tenders will be received at the Agent's Office, up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd August, 1928.

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.

19th July, 1928.

30782

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED to the address of the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality so as to reach him on or before 6-8-1928 for Dug Foot Bends, Fenials, etc., for ventilating columns.

Specifications and plans will be had from the undersigned's Office.

(Sd.) C. J. CHANGULANI,
Ag: Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Dated 20th July, 1928.

30791

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the works in the construction of a Primary School at Foras Road will be received not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on MONDAY, the 30th day of July, 1928.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to Bonafide building contractors by the Undersigned on payment of a deposit of Rs. 5 (non-returnable) who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer,
Development Works.
Municipal Offices,

Bombay, 20th July, 1928.

30788

NOTICE.

TENDER APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from competent persons for the purchase of Rosa and Lemon Grass and also for ordinary grass of the Sandur State and Temple Forests. Tenders will be received till the 31st August, 1928.

Particulars can be had from the undersigned on application or in person.

(Sd.) T. RAMCHANDRA IYER,
Dewan.

Sandur, Bellary Dt.

30775

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ELPHINSTONE SPG. & WG. MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, on THURSDAY, the 2nd August, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts upto 31st March, 1928.
(2) To appoint two Directors in place of those who restire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To confirm the appointment of a Director, who retires under Article 113 of the Company's Articles of Association but is eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 26th July, 1928, to THURSDAY, the 2nd August, 1928, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th July, 1928.

30790

AUCTION SA

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THE SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PIONEER RUBBER AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD., (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION), SITUATE AT ANTOP HILL, MATUNGA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Liquidators, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Mr. Ardeshir B. Avasya for the Pioneer Rubber and Industrial Co. Ltd., (in voluntary Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 26th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms at 120 Apollo Street the following:—

All that piece or land, situate at Antop Hill in Bombay, containing about 20,000 sq. yards with the Rubber factory and other buildings standing thereon such as engine house, boiler house, mechanic shop, pump house, mill room, officers' bungalow and godowns, together with the plant and machinery of rubber factory affixed to, fitted in or otherwise lying in the said lands and buildings such as steam engine, boilers, oil engine, pumps, generator and various other machinery for use in a rubber factory and also stores, spare parts and ready made rubber goods now lying on the premises.

For the inspection and complete list of Factory, plant, machinery etc. and for full particulars of the properties apply to the Liquidator's Office at Currimbhoy House, Waudby Road or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

—NEW INDIA—
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF.

AMUSEMENTS.

WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI TALAO.
TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - THIS WEEK!
A Gripping Romance of an American Immigrant Girl in Rags, who becomes Queen in Royal Robes.
POLA NEGRI
IN THE
"CROWN of LIES"
Fascinating Intrigue! Thrilling Adventures! Extra-ordinary Settings!
THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES A TWO-PART COMEDY
TO-NIGHT:—3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
THE BANVARD MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
PRESENTS
WHIRLED INTO HAPPINESS
FROM THE LYN'S THEATRE LONDON

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
REX BEACH
has given the screen his most enthralling story of a gorgeous girl dazzled by the glamor of wealth and whirlwind romance in
THE AUCTION BLOCK
FEATURING
CHARLES RAY
AND
ELEANOR BOARDMAN
ALSO SHOWING
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
A PICTURE THAT STANDS ALONE!
CARL LAEMMLE'S
THE PHANTOM OF THE OPERA
WITH
LON CHANEY
MARY PHILBIN
NORMAN KERRY
AND A CAST OF 5,000
Like some weird musician, it plays upon the fears, the sympathies, the passions of all who sit before it.
There is breath-taking romance and adventure, every inch of the way.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
A Comedy Drama with an Oriental Setting
LEATRICE JOY
IN
EVE'S LEAVES
A Story thoroughly human—
A Picture with a laugh in every scene
Come and see the amazing climax.
A Production de Luxe.

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed
by using
ZANDU'S
Draksha-Asava
Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch 10
A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy
That Acts At Once
Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?
ZANDU'S
Draksha-Asava
The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher
Avoid Substitutes
ZANDU
Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.
Sayani Road - - - BOMBAY 14
Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi - - - - BOMBAY 2
½ lb. As. 13, 1 lb. Rs. 1-8, 1½ lb. Rs. 2

SAKLATVALA
Election Fund :
Opposition from "Official" Labourism, quiet slipping—out of supporters to join the men with money and jobs,—union of Reaction to win Battersea out of Indian representation,—all combine to make
Battersea the Vital Indian Issue in England.
Saklatvala's party is pressed for funds, and the special needs of the Battersea contest should be appreciated and met FROM INDIA. The fight is between Imperialism, open or Labour variety and Indian freedom; and Indian advocacy in Parliament.
Subscribe at once to a special fund started by Friends of the M. P. and which receives the approval and support of Tom Mann, J. Connell (author of the Red Flag), Bernard Houghton and other friends of India.
Cash Received and Fully Accounted for by ARTHUR FIELD, 28 Ilminster Gardens, BATTERSEA, London

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 21.

Barala, Lane, Rangoon.
Jalarashmi, Park, Rangoon.
Vita, Danne, Busreh.
Karapara, Miller, Durban.

DEPARTURES.

July 22.

Chakrata, Last, Rangoon.
Laguna, Burtoli, Marseilles.

LOADING.

July 21.

Steamer Barala for Tuticorin.
Steamer British Soldier for Abadan.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barala arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Jalarashmi:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalarashmi arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S S Chakrata:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakrata sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Laguna:—The H M Mehta Co's steamer Laguna sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Marseilles with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

July 21.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for London:—2 bales sheep skins, M Nissim; 826 cwts groundnut oil cakes, W Latham and Co; 55 cases bristles, W H Brady and Co; 2 cases 1 bale woollen sundas, brass ware and sandalwood boxes, C Dawechand; 350 cwts condiments, Poonjiaji and Co; 377 bales cotton cloth cutting, M M and Co.

S S City of Hongkong for Liverpool:—267 bales wool, 11 bales goat hair, D Sassoon and Co; 20 bales wool, M Mohanlal; 37 drums rejected castor oil, Tokarsee and Co; 125 bales wool, G Arbuthnot.

For Glasgow:—2000 cwts lentils L Dreyfus and Co; 1000 cwts groundnuts L Dreyfus and Co; 1980 bags massoor, Ralli Bros; 1575 cwts groundnut oil cakes, M Chandulal.

For Antwerp:—110 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co; 125 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 50 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.

S S Kondekerk for Hamburg:—13 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd; 320 cwts kardi oil cakes, Amin and Sons; 110 bales cotton, Schroder Sndt.

For Rotterdam:—1600 cwts linseed oil sakes, W H Martin.

S S Rottenfels for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 500 cwts groundnuts, E Daver and Co; 300 cwts cassein, Amin and Sons; 1575 groundnut oil cakes, M Mohanlal.

For Antwerp:—100 cwts gum Arabic, S Khetsey and Co; 99 cwts stick lac, I Dawoodbhoy.

S S Explorer for Hull:—4000 cwts castor seeds, D Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwst castor seeds, S Nagindas.

For Dunkirk:—4000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 750 tons manganese ore, Cox and King; 1500 cwts linseed, Gorio Ltd.

S S India for Genoa:—110 bales cotton, J Deojee.

S S Tacoma Maru for Hongkong:—60 bags wheat, S M Affimwala.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Teniatin:—1 bundle cold wool surge, E Spinner and Co.

For Kobe:—100 bags cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Nagasaki:—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Genoa Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

Bata

WHITE CANVAS

GENT'S WHITE CANVAS

OXFORD SHOE, with Rubber Heel. Combines all the comforting qualities of Canvas, with the endurance always associated with the name of BATA. Available in sizes 5 to 9.

Has light leather sole with rubber heel, medium round toe.

Rs. 4-15.

Sole Agents for India :—

DAWAR H. KAZI & Co.,

249, Hornby Road, :: BOMBAY.
20, Chowringhee, :: CALCUTTA.

Bombay Stockists at :—

249, Hornby Road, Carnac Road and Lohar Street.

Names of stockists in other towns can be had from the Agents.

Please forward foot-print with your order.

HIGH COURT

ALLEGED IMITATION OF CHANDELIERS

UNSUCCESSFUL APPLICATION FOR INJUNCTION

A notice of motion was made, before Mr. Justice Kenneth Kemp at the High Court by one Mahomed Abdulla Turner and another person for an injunction against Latif Jaripuranawalla in respect of alleged imitation of chandeliers.

Mr. F. J. Coltman appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant was represented by Mr. D. K. Petigara.

The plaintiffs stated that some years ago the first plaintiff invented a chandelier which he called the "Indian Electrical Chandelier." It was so constructed that it could be easily taken to pieces and fitted up again. It consisted of eight parts, the topmost part being an ornamental ring, constructed in a design peculiar to plaintiffs' chandeliers. The chandelier was constructed so as to hold 4, 5, or 7 lights. The plaintiffs had manufactured and sold these chandeliers for a number of years and they were known generally to the public by the name "the Indian Electrical Chandeliers." No other chandeliers were known by that name.

The defendant was a hawker, to whom among others, the first plaintiff used to entrust his chandeliers for sale. Subsequently they were entrusted to him alone for sale. In 1926 the first plaintiff took the second plaintiff as his partner. The second plaintiff was doing business in the name of Mazda Electric and Store Depot. Thereafter the plaintiffs ceased to give their chandeliers to the defendant for sale. In November 1927 the plaintiffs got a declaration in respect of their rights in the said chandelier registered under the Indian Registration Act. The defendant had been wrongfully passing off and selling chandeliers not of the plaintiffs' manufacture as and for the plaintiffs' chandeliers. The defendant's chandeliers were a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' chandeliers. The whole design and get-up of the plaintiffs' chandeliers had been imitated by the defendant. The plaintiffs had suffered damage by reason of the defendant's wrongful acts. On these allegations the plaintiffs prayed for an injunction, restraining the defendant from selling chandeliers not of the plaintiffs' manufacture in a manner calculated to lead the public into the belief that the chandeliers manufactured and sold by the defendant were of the plaintiffs' manufacture.

The defendant denied these allegations. He alleged that the design of the chandelier in question had in fact been invented by him some years ago. He had constructed the chandelier and asked the first plaintiff who was a turner to polish certain parts. Latterly the first plaintiff himself began to manufacture the chandeliers on his own account. It was untrue that the chandeliers manufactured by the plaintiffs were known as "Indian Electrical Chandeliers."

The defendant denied that he had imitated the design of the plaintiff. In fact, it was the first plaintiff who had imitated the defendant's design. The defendant also denied that he had attempted to pass off goods not of the plaintiffs' manufacture as the plaintiffs' goods. The action was the result of malice and trade rivalry.

His Lordship, after hearing counsel, refused the injunction, but ordered the defendant to keep an account of his sales.

For Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

July 21.

S S Pilsna from Trieste, Agents Lloyd Triestino:—12 cases brushes, 56 bales 63 bales paper, 153 drums John's acetic acid, 99 bales printing paper, 83 cts terra cotton plates, 2606 cases glass bangles, 53 bales hurricane lanterns, 20 cases hollow glass, 19 cases enamel ware, 10 cases buttons, 22 cases glass beads, 18 cases lamps and lamp parts, 14 cases Fez caps, 12 cases tinware, 10 cases imitation jewellery, 14 cases China ware, 12 cases toilet soap, 34 cases leonian ware, 66 cases imitation silver gold wire lancetta, 43 cases carborandun sheets, 187 barrels 125 cases iron nailes, 15 cases pin boxes, 286 cases iron chains, 10 cases dry battons, 54 cases 16 bundles Alimentary paste, 11 cases cotton thread, 10 cases earthen ware, 4 cases glass rosaries, 65 cases 21 casks incandescent, 86 bundles steel in bars, 250 cases wire, 250 cases school slates, 20 cases soap, 35 cases beer, 134 cases bolts and nuts, 23 cases electric batteries, 117 cases German silver, 15 bales silk thread spun, 95 cases leather shoes, 68 cases line shoes, 80 cases rubber shoes, 60 bags bolts and nuts, 9 cases wooden ware, 78 bales packing papers, 24 cases cotton embroideries, 10 cases cotton velvet ribbons, 52 cases hollow glass, 9 cases tin plates.

For Venice:—47 cases glass beads, 7 cases medicines, 42 cases buttons, 5 cases cotton goods, 15 barrels red ocre.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 20.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices. Rs.	a.	p.
Bukit Darah Rubber	15	0	0
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	11	0	0
Ceylon Planters	20	0	0
Ceylon Rubber	36	0	0
Clunes Estates	18	0	0
Cochin Rubber	35	0	0
Eila Tea	180	0	0
Estates Co. of Uva	33	0	0
Fairlawn Estate	37	0	0
Frocester Estates	47	0	0
Hatbawe Rubber	10	0	0
Honiton Rubber	5	8	0
Horawala Rubber	37	0	0
Indo-Malay Estates	15	0	0
Jawbulande T. & Rub.	9	12	0
Jebong Rubber	15	0	0
Kalutara Company	37	0	0
Kalutara Rubber	20	0	0
Kelani Valley Rub.	30	0	0
Langat River	23	0	0
Lanka Rubber	48	0	0
Lansdowne Rubber	140	0	0
Maha Uva Estates	48	0	0
Meall Mor Estates	21	0	0
Mirishena Rubber	35	0	0
Narangoda Rubber	30	0	0
Neuchatel Estates	40	0	0
North-Western Rub.	21	0	0
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	25	0	0
Rubber Growers'	22	0	0
Saffragam T. & Rub.	125	12	0
Talgaswella Tea	50	0	0
Torrington Tea	21	8	0
Uddabage Tea	46	0	0
Udapolla Rubber	22	0	0
Ullswater Rubber	8	0	0
Vogan Tea	40	0	0

Remarks:—Rubber:—Spot Colombo, Re. 0.48 Cents.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 20.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices. £	s.	p.
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 p.c. 1933 Notes)	103	0	0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	92	0	0
Australian 5 p. c. Loan (1935-45)	99	0	0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0	14	0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0	16	0
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	22	5	0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	7	1	0
French 5 p. c. Rentes	18	5	0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn	139	10	0
India 3-1/2 p. c. Sterling Stock.	71	12	6
India 4-1/2 p. c. Sterling Loan (1950-55)	93	10	0
India 3 p. c. Sterling Stock	61	12	6
National Bank of India Ltd.	55	0	0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	7	10	0
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	9	10	0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p. c. Debs	81	0	0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	204	0	0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 p. c. Pref. Stock)	93	10	0
Tata Power (7-1/2 p. c. 'B' Debs. 1934-48)	102	0	0
War Loan 5 p. c. (1929-47)	101	10	0

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

Since our last report, a small quantity of about 300 tons Durban Navigation Natal Coal, ex s. s. Carlow Castle has changed hands at about 24/- sh. per ton C. I. F. Otherwise there is nothing to report. The market is absolutely dull and lifeless. The mill strike is not yet to end.

Steamer discharging Coal in the stream. 16-7-28 s. s. Carlow Castle Durban Navigation Turner Morrison & Co.

Steamers expected arrive with coal Cargo.

22-7-28 S. S Cydonia Desh./Seeb./Poni Noonoodih-Jitpur, Andrew Yule & Co.

26-7-28 S S Englestan, Victoria & Baraboni, Choonilal Harilal & Co.

31-7-28 S S Arabistan Desh./Seeb./Poni. Ghuck./Bhagatadee, S. D. Shethia & Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality	C.I.F.	Ex-Scales Darukhana
Natal Group Coal		Rs. 18/4
Burnside Natal Coal		Rs. 18/4
Durban Navigation Natal Coal ex S. S. Carlow Castle.	24/ sh.	Rs. 18/4
Deshargarh	Rs. 16/8	Rs. 18/
Seebpore/Poniati	Rs. 16/4	Rs. 17/12
Victoria & Baraboni	Rs. 16/	
Noonoodih-Jitpur	Rs. 16/4	
Bhagatadee	Rs. 15/	
Chushick	Rs. 15/4	

LINSEED.

London, July 21.

Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
July/Aug. shipment sellers £17-16-3.
Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
Aug./Sept shipment sellers £17-17-6.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
July/Aug. shipment sellers £15-15-0.
Linseed Bombay, ton:—
July/Aug. shipment sellers £18-5-0.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 21.

October	20.80—.08
December	20.61—.10
January	20.49—.13
March	20.46—.10
May	20.33—.12
Middling Spot	21.10—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 21.

July	20.43—.02
October	20.23—.05
Middling Spot	20.89 unchgd

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 21.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 21.

	Opening	Closing
July	11.05	11.04—.16
August		10.99—.15
September		10.93—.15
October	10.86	10.85—.14
November		10.76—.13
December		10.75—.14
January	10.77	10.75—.14
February		10.75—.13
March	10.75	10.75—.13
April		10.75—.13
May	10.75	10.75—.13
June		10.71—.14
July		10.68—.14
Middling Spot		11.56—.25

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 21.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	,3000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	200

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 21.

Scinde Fully Good	8.10—.25
Scinde Fine	8.35—.25
Scinde Superfine	8.60—.25
Bengal Good	7.85—.25
Bengal Fully Good	8.10—.25
Bengal Fine	8.35—.25
Oomra Good	8.40—.25
Oomra Fully Good	8.70—.25
Oomra Fine	9.00—.25
Broach Fully Good	9.55—.25
Broach Fine	9.80—.25
Broach Superfine	10.05—.25

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 21.

July	18.10—.33
August	18.10—.33
September	18.45—.33
October	18.65—.33
November	18.60—.33
December	18.73—.33
January	18.66—.34
February	18.66—.34
March	18.77—.34
April	18.77—.34
May	18.78—.34
June	18.78—.34
July	18.78—.34
Sakellaridis F.G. Spot	18.90—.40

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 21.

Silver:—Offerings small. China a small buyer. Market is quiet.

Spot	27-1/8
Forward	27-1/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 21.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4.4.10-1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 21.

Interest Day to Day Loans	2-3/4 p.c.
Interest 7 days' market loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	4-1/32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	4-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 21.

T.T. Berlin on London	unquoted
T.T. Amsterdam on London	unquoted
T.T. Brussels on London	unquoted
T.T. Madrid on London	29.52
T.T. Milan on London	unquoted
T.T. Berne on London	25.25
T.T. Paris on London	124.20
T.T. London on Prague	164.12

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 21.

Demand Bills 485.81

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 21.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes: July shipment sellers 49/3.
Barletta Russo per 63 lbs. Cargoes: August shipment sellers 48/6.
Wheat South Australian Parcels: Afloat paid 49/9.
Whea Choice White Karachi:—July/Aug. shipment value 48/9.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 21.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: Closed.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 21. Delivery Contract.

	Ready Red leafy.	Nov.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine	340	.....	.....
Bengal Fine	335	pl. 2	pl. 14
Bengal F.G.	330	.....	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	335	.....	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	330	.....	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	385	pl. 28/9	pl. 24/5
Nagpur Fine	385	.....	.....
Yeotmal Fine	380	.....	.....
Arvi Fine	380	pl. 18/9	pl. 14/5
Amraoti Fine	370	.....	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	365	pl. 13	pl. 4
Mulkapur Fine	355	.....	.....
Khandesh Fine	340	pl. 4/5	—4 Jan.
Muthia Fine	.....	.....	—18/9
Muthia F.G.	.....	.....	—30
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	350/55	.....	.....
Purna F.G.G.S.	330/40	.....	.....
Parbhani/Sailu Fine	.....	.....	.....
Indore/Ujjain Fine	350/55	.....	.....
Burwah Sanavad Fine	345/50	.....	.....
Surat	445	.....	.....
Broach	395	.....	.....
Broach F.G.	405	.....	.....
Westerns M.G.	370	.....	.....
Cambodia	460	.....	.....
Miraj/Sangli	390	.....	.....
Compta Good	400	.....	.....
Dhollera	.....	.....	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon	.....	.....	.....

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 21.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.	Since 1st September. Last year.
Khandesh	.....	305,847	313,825
Central India	.....	298,053	304,199
Barsi and Nagar	18	318,152	202,208
Hyderabad-Gaorani	.....	118,290	68,860
Berar	52	726,723	570,529
Central Provinces	90	307,080	228,098
Total Oomras	160	2,074,145	1,687,719
Dholera	1,725	359,110	203,627
N.-W. Provinces	.....	64,757	58,124
Rajputana	.....	55,140	59,518
Sind-Punjab	.....	136,680	116,632
Broach	.....	269,198	238,177
Coompta and Dharwar	442	140,158	133,060
Westerns-Northerns	340	50,245	68,565
Cocanada	.....	7	407
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	35,009	37,834
Persian	.....	5,154	4,586
American	.....	102,573	356,722
Egyptian and African	.....	74,202	84,372
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	.....	275	252
Total	2,667	3,366,633	3,049,645

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.	Last year.
Europe	2,980	747,677	371,429
Japan and China	12,100	1,229,882	1,443,171
Coast Ports	.....	26,343	23,480
Up-country by Rail	.....	92,834	145,281
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	47,570	7,375
Total	15,080	2,144,306	1,990,745

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Bombay, July 21.

Wheat Ready	4/10 5/
Wheat Assuj	4/13/16
Gram Ready	3/15 4/1
Gram Sawan	4/
Gram Bhadon	1/2/6
Gram Assuj	4/3/9
Barley Ready	3/3/6
Barley Assuj	3/6/3
Rapeseed Bhadon	7/9/6
Cottonseeds Makha	3/9/3

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 21.

Ready Prices have dropped by about 3 Annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled steady to-day by evidence a rise of about 1 to 1½. As. per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-leve's.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 8/7 per cwt.
Transhipment Ds. 8/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Nizam Rs. 8/7 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Canara Rs. 8/6½ per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Curimba Rs. 8/7 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June Rs. 8/6½ per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 8/7 per cwt.
Shipment Octo.-Dec. Rs. 8/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 8/11 per cwt. F.B.H.
F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 21.

B. C. Rate T. T. 1/5-27/32, D. D. 1/5-7/8.

London—
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5-7/8 cash.
Banks Selling D. D. 1/5-29/32.
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5-7/8 July-Aug.
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5-29/32 Sept.
Banks Buying T. T. 1/5-29/32.
Banks Buying D. D. 1/5-15/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6-5/32 July-Aug.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6-3/16 Sept.

New York—
B. C. T T 276/1/2.
Banks Selling T T 276.
Bank Buying T T 275-1/2.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 269-1/2.

Paris—
Banks Selling D.D. 922.
Banks Buying D. D. 934.
Banks Buying 3 M.s. 950.

Japan—
Banks Selling T T 127.
Banks Buying 60 Days 124.

Hongkong—
Banks Selling D D 138-1/2.

Shanghai—
Banks Selling D D 180.

Singapore—
Banks Selling D D 156.

Java—
Banks Selling D. D. 90-3/8.

CROSS RATES:—
New York—London 4.86 1/4 20th inst.
Shanghai—London 2/7 15/16 19th inst.
London—Japan 1/10 11/16 20th inst.
London—Paris 124.20 19th inst.
London—Belgium 34.92 20th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.25 20th inst.
London—Italy 92.80 19th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4.4-10-1/2 20th inst. £4.4.10-1/2 19th inst.
Silver London Ready 27-1/16 20th inst.; 27-1/8 19th inst.
Silver London Forward 27 20th inst.; 27 1/16 18th inst.
Silver New York Ready 59 1/4 20th inst.; 59 3/16 19th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos. 4 3/32 per cent 19th inst.; 4 3/32 per cent 18th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos. 4 1/32 per cent. 20th inst.; 4 3/32 per cent 19th inst. 20th inst.; 4-1/4 per cent. 19th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3-1/2 per cent. 3 mos. 2-1/2 per cent. 6 mos. 3-1/2 per cent., 12 mos. 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, July 21.

London Ready, 27-1.
London Forward, 27-0.
America Cent., 5d. 50-0.
China Opening, 2-7-14.
Ready, 62-2.

	O.	H.	L.	N.
1 Swan	61-12	61-15	61-12	61-14
Tejimund	10-0	.....	.....	.....
2 Sawan	6116	61-13	61-10	61-12
Tejimundi	112	.....	.....	.....

GOLD.

Bombay, July 21.

Ready, Rs. 21-7-6.
1 Sawan, Rs. 21-7-9.
2. Sawan, Rs. 21-7-9.
National City, Rs. 21-9.
N. Manordass, Rs. 21-8-6.
N. Motilal, Rs. 21-7-6.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 21.

Castorseeds.—Delivery September Opening Rs. 51/4, Highest Rs. 51/6/6, Lowest Rs. 51/3/6, Closing Rs. 51/5. Delivery May Opening Rs. 50/1/0, Lowest Rs. 49/14, Closing Rs. 49/15/6.

Cottonseeds.—Delivery January Opening Rs. 4/10/3, Lowest Rs. 4/10/1-1/2, Closing Rs. 4/10/6.

Groundnut Seeds.—Delivery February Opening Rs. 56/15/6, Highest Rs. 57/4, Lowest Rs. 56/14, Closing Rs. 57/2.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, July 21.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta:—
July/Sept per cwt. 12/7-1/2.
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 12/8-1/4.
C and F Bombay:—
Oct./Dec per cwt. 12/8-3/4.
C and F Karachi:—
Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12/9 1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 21.

Smoked Sheet Standard lb. spot: Sellers s. -/9-5/8d.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 21.

Cottonseed Bombay ton:—
July/Aug. shipment sellers £9/5/0.
Castorseed Bombay ton:—
July/Aug. shipment sellers £17-15-0.
Rapeseed Toria ton:—
July/Aug. shipment sellers £18-15-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 21.

Linseed Oil, naked London ewt:—
August delivery buyers 28.
Linseed Oil, naked London ewt:—
Sept./Dec. delivery buyers 28/3.

LONG RANGE FORECASTING OF RAINFALL

INFLUENCE OF PREVIOUS WEATHER CONDITIONS

SHORT HISTORY OF INVESTIGATIONS

BOMBAY, July 22.

The following short history of long range forecasting of winter and monsoon rainfalls in India has been issued by the Headquarters, Meteorological Department, Poona:—

In agricultural countries, a forecast of seasonal rainfall is of very great value and India is the foremost country in the world where systematic attempts have been made to make much long range forecasts. In the early days attention was concentrated to trying to determine the influence of previous weather conditions over the Indian area on the monsoon rainfall and one of the first factors that were recognised as of importance was the accumulation of snow on the Himalayas at the end of May. But it was soon noticed that previous abnormal weather conditions over countries outside India particularly the sub-equatorial belts in the Indian ocean were also associated with subsequent abnormal monsoon rainfalls over the Indian area. An estimate was then made of the influence of these factors and an excess or defect of monsoon rainfall roughly judged therefrom. The idea that monsoon rainfall was affected by previous weather conditions over various parts of the earth was thus made use of, though in a rough way, by Sir John Eliot while issuing his official forecasts.

SIR G. WALKER'S WORK.

Sir Gilbert Walker brought to bear upon this question his mathematical skill and commenced a series of statistical investigations which showed that the rainfall was intimately connected with an oscillation of pressure extending over a large part of the earth's surface. He made forecasting rest not on individual judgment but on rigorous mathematical formulae and definitely laid down the degree of certainty attainable. According to him, abundant Indian rainfall of the Arabian Sea monsoon tends to be associated with a previous excess of pressure over an area including the central Pacific Ocean, Chile and Argentine with a previous defect of pressure in the Indian Ocean and the Cape, a previous defect of rainfall in Java, south Rhodesia and the Zanzibar District and a previous defect of temperature at Dutch Harbour which provides an index of the activity of air circulation in the extreme north of the Pacific. He also found that the winter rainfall of North-west India was associated with a previous excess of rain over the region from Persia to Kashmir, and in Seychelles and Zanzibar, a previous defect of rain at Port Blair and a previous excess of pressure at Seychelles. In his final conclusions the forecasted rainfall bears a correlation co-efficient of 0.76 to the actual rainfall, perfect agreement being represented by a correlation co-efficient unity.

MR. FIELD'S INVESTIGATIONS.

Mr. J. H. Field who succeeded Sir Gilbert and started and organised upper air work in India, has discovered even a closer relationship between the winter rainfall of north-west India and the upper air winds at Agra in the previous September-October and some relationship between monsoon rainfall and Bangalore upper winds in April, but upper air data in India cover a very short period and the results are therefore only tentative.

Thus at present sufficient covering factors have been discovered to warrant the issue, with a reasonable chance of success, of forecasts for certain areas. But much remains to be done in this direction.—A.P.

INDIAN DAILY WEATHER REPORT

The following is a summary of observations recorded at 8 hours Saturday the 21st instant giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Yesterday's depression over the Central Provinces has moved westwards and lies this morning over Central India but has weakened since yesterday. It has caused extensive rain in the region extending from the west Central Provinces to Gujarat and an extension of the monsoon along the western Himalayas. Heavy rain has again fallen in Kathiawar; Porbandar had 22 inches in 24 hours between the 19th and 20th. Conditions are again unsettled at the head of the Bay of Bengal.

Forecast.—A decrease of rain in the Central Provinces, an extension in Rajputana and into Sind and an increase along and near the western Himalayas.

Burma.—There has been nearly general rain in Lower Burma, with a few falls in Upper Burma; Kyaukpyu has had 1.7", Akyab 1.6", Tavoy 0.7", Diamond Island 0.7", and Mergui 0.5". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in defect in Pegu.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Chota Nagpur, locally in Orissa and Bihar, and at a few stations in Bengal; Calcutta has had 0.7", Hukitala 0.5", Gaya 0.5", Darjiling 0.4" and Naya Dumka 0.3". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Bihar and Orissa, and lightly to moderately clouded in Assam and Bengal. Humidity is in defect in southwest Assam, east and north Bengal and northeast Bihar.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West, Berar and the Central Provinces West, and local in Central India East and the Central Provinces East, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces West; Mussooree has had 3.1", Hoshangabad 1.3", Saugor 1.5", Pachmarhi 1.1", Indore 1.1", Akola 0.9", Khandwa 1.1", Chakrata 0.7", Dehra Dun 0.5", Jubbulpore 0.5", Raipur 0.4", Neemuch 0.5" and Amraoti 0.2". Skies are overcast in the Central Provinces proper and Central India West, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Central India West and the adjacent parts of the Central Provinces and locally in defect in the United Provinces East. Maximum temperature was above normal in the United Provinces West and Central India East, and below it in Central India West, Berar and the Central Provinces East.

Northwest India.—There has been nearly general rain in Gujarat, with a few falls in the Punjab East and North, Kashmir, Baluchistan and Rajputana East; Dwarka has had 5.2", Bhuj 0.9", Rajkot 1.1", Veraval 1.1", Ahmedabad 0.7", Deesa 0.6", Mount Abu 0.7", Udeipur 0.5", Dalhousie 0.5", Sialkot 0.3" and Gulmarg 0.2". Skies are heavily clouded in Gujarat, Sind and the northeast Punjab, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Gujarat and Kashmir, and in defect in Sind, the southwest Punjab and west Rajputana. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were markedly above normal in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana; the maximum alone was higher than usual in Kashmir and the minimum alone in the North-West Frontier Province. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon to 116 deg. at Peshawar.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad North, and local in Coorg and Malabar, while a few falls have occurred in the Madras Coast North; Bombay has had 3.9", Ratnagiri 1.3", Belgaum 1.4", Mercara 1.3", Poona 0.8", Mangalore 0.7", Marmagao 0.7", Aurangabad 0.4" and Cochin 0.5". Skies are heavily clouded in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North, and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect in the extreme southeast of the division. Maximum temperature was below normal in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the Madras Coast North.

Special reports of heavy rainfall:—July 19th Khategaon (Indore) 6.3"; July 20th Uran (Colaba) 5.6", Jawhar (Bombay) 5.1", Champua (Orissa) 7.1", Hemgir (Orissa) 5.7" and Bhasma (Orissa) 8.2".

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, July 22.

General Remarks.—Yesterday's depression over west Central India has filled up after causing extensive rain in Gujarat and an extension of the monsoon in the north Punjab and Baluchistan. The monsoon has strengthened on the north Madras Coast, but has temporarily receded from the Deccan. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces West, Gujarat, the Konkan and the Madras Coast North, and local in Central India West, Berar, the Punjab East and North, the Bombay Deccan and Malabar, while a few falls have occurred in the Central Provinces East, the Punjab Southwest Baluchistan, Rajputana East and Hyderabad South. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, Gujarat and Sind, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in the west and north Punjab, and drier in the United Provinces, north Rajputana and Upper Sind. Temperatures were above normal in Rajputana and Upper Sind. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 116 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—An extension in the central parts of the country.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HRS.

Station.	Rainfall past 24 hours.
	Ins.
Lahore	... 0.16
Rawalpindi	... 0.24
Kotah	... 0.05
Mount Abu	... 0.39
Deesa	... 1.49
Bhuj	... 2.00
Dwarka	... 0.49
Rajkot	... 0.80
Veraval	... 0.55
Surat	... 0.38
Bhavnagar	... 0.59
Ahmedabad	... 1.22
Neemuch	... 0.15
Indore	... 0.08
Akola	... 0.08
Amraoti	... 0.12
Khandwa	... 0.25
Hoshangabad	... 0.60
Saugor	... 0.11
Jubbulpore	... 0.15
Nagpur	... 0.02
Raipur	... 0.02
Chanda	... 0.05
Ratnagiri	... 0.15
Marmugao	... 0.90
Karwar	... 0.56
Poona	... 0.16
Sholapur	... 0.02
Belgaum	... 0.35
Nizamabad	... 0.05
Mangalore	... 0.21
Calicut	... 3.65
Cochin	... 0.06
Coimbatore	... 0.64
Cocanada	... 0.36
Colombo	... 0.01

BOMBAY.

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hours:—

	Ins.
Colaba Observatory	... 0.34
Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date (17.67 ins. above normal).	... 55.53
St. George's Hospital	... 1.10
J. J. Hospital	... 0.50

Maximum temperature 83 deg. (1 deg. below normal).

Minimum temperature 76 deg. (normal).

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 21st July 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.624 inches (.060 below normal.)

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) .579 inches (.049 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. .007.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.9.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours. 81.2 degrees (3.8 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours. 75.0 degrees (1.1 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 93 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 87 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.S.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 28 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 320 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 49 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10). 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours—3.86 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 27.48 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 55.20 inches.

Weather remarks—squally.

AI. DA WE

EXTENSIVE RAIN IN GUJARAT

POONA, July 22.

Yesterday's depression over the west Central India has failed up, after causing extensive rain in Gujarat and an extension of monsoon in north Punjab and northwest Frontier. The unsettled conditions at the head of the Bay of Bengal have developed into a depression with its centre this morning about hundred and fifty miles south southeast of Saugor Island. The monsoon has strengthened in Burma. Orissa and north Madras coast but has temporarily receded from the Deccan.

The rainfall has been nearly general in the lower Burma, Orissa, Central Provinces west, Gujarat, Konkan, Madras coast north, and local in Upper Burma, Central India west, Berar, Punjab east and north, Northwest Frontier Province, Bombay Deccan, Coorg and Malabar.

A few falls have occurred in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces east, Punjab southwest, Kashmir, Baluchistan, Rajputana east and Hyderabad south.

The chief amounts are: Port Blair half an inch, Amherst five, Diamond Island and Bhamo two, Tavoy one and a half, Bassein and Dibrugarh one, Cuttack two, Calcutta, Saugor Island and Chaibasa a half, Jagdalpur three, Seoni one, Pachmari a half, Dalhousie three, Bhuj two, Sialkot, Dera Ismail Khan and Deesa one and a half, Murree and Ahmedabad one, Rajkot three quarters, Kushab Harnai, Surat, Bhavanagar and Mount Abu a half, Parachinar a quarter, Marmagao one, Mercara, Calicut and Vizagapatam a half, Bombay, Belgaum and Coconada a quarter.

Forecast: A decrease in the extreme north and an increase in the southwest Bengal, Orissa; Chota Nagpur and an extension in the Central part of the country.

Heavy rainfall warning: A moderate to heavy rain is likely to begin in the Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur and Orissa within the next forty-eight hours.—A. P.

G. I. P. WORKERS' DEMAND

SUPPORT FROM NAGPUR

NAGPUR, July 20.

(From a Correspondent.)

A largely attended meeting of the G.I.P. Railway Union, Nagpur, was held at Itempyard on the 19th instant. Mr. R. S. Ruikar presiding. Mr. Ruikar explained the demands of the Union put before the Agent as regards (1) medical examination, (2) minimum living wages, (3) full pay on holidays and Sundays, (4) scale of promotion, (5) and house rent allowance and said that they were moderate and reasonable. He appealed to all workers to obey the Union's orders, in case the Agent refused to agree to the demands of the Union. He said that the Union did not want a strike, but as all the constituional means of getting their demands were exhausted, the Union will be driven to extreme measures if the Agent did not satisfy the demands of the Union.

He expressed dissaticfaction with the extreme callousness of the Railway authorities in not removing the water scarcity at Humpyard, which was causing a good deal of inconvenience to the Railway employees and strongly criticised the practice of sending police reporters to the Union meetings. He said that it had no justification either in Law or in commonsense. In the end, he appealed to the workers to put up a strong fight for their rights and be self-reliant.

Resolutions supporting the demands of the Bhusavala Conference and the Union's demands to the Agent, deciding to stand by the Union's decision in case the Agent refused to accede to the demands of the Union before the 22nd; supporting Mr. Ruikar's letter to the Police authorities requesting them to put a stop to the practice of sending reporters to the Trade Union meetings and requesting the Railway authorities to remove the water scarcity at Humpyard, were passed amidst great enthusiasm.

THE TANGLE OF THE TEXTILE WORKERS

WILL THE MILLS RE-OPEN?

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala writes:—

The question of the present Textile strike terminating soon is very difficult to answer, but one fact is certain that on our part we are going to offer resistance to the last breath and all who have resisted so far uphold the same view. "No surrender" is the watchword we have sent round as our war-cry and the men who have manned the battle for 3 long months are not going back ignominiously without their demands being fully satisfied, as laid out in their 17 demands first formulated ever since the Strike Committee came into being.

We are not calling off the strike under any circumstances. Those who urge that the men are being starved into submission have still to learn the starting indomitable Maratha spirit that burns unquenched in the men's struggling breast. Do not think the slight relief we are able to give is all the men hang on. It is the inner spirit demanding a full loaf for a hungry belly for the work put in that keeps them alive to-day.

EMPLOYERS MUST YIELD.

If the men are starved back into work remember within the next three months they are again going to come out. The fight is settled; the employers must reasonably yield. Our fight is not communistic nor political. It is for getting a full morsel. I do not believe the Bombay Textile industry is really national and those who are running truly nationalist. And since the publication of the Tariff Board and the passing of the Exchange Bill he did not believe there was any possibility of the Textile trade to continue national.

I warn Government against its continued policy of callousness. I regret that the employers were playing into their hands against their own men who had by years of patient toil built up the Textile Trade of Bombay at the cost of their own blood and are now having stones from them to eat.

MAYOR'S FUND

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to bring to the notice of the charitably disposed Hindus who have been spending large amounts in the "Purshotam Mas"—Adhik Mas—to divert their charity towards feeding the starving children in the city of Bombay, by contributing towards the "Mayor's fund" which is being used under strict supervision of responsible persons in distributing milk and food to the innocent suffering children.—Yours, etc.,

AVANTIKA GOKHALAY,
Joint Hon. Sec., Mayors Fund.

Satara, July 21:—The executive committee of the Inamdars Central Association to-day considered the small holdings bill and found it against the interests of agriculture, cultivators and Inamdars. The committee resolved to request Government to drop the bill and members of the Legislative Council to oppose it.—A.P.

TODDY BOYCOTT SPREADING

SUCCESS OF SJT. VALLABHBHAI'S APPEAL

Secretary, Satyagraha Publicity, Bardoli writes:—

Sjt. Vallabhbhai's appeal to owners of toddy trees and intending keepers of toddy tree-booths and toddy-shops not to bid at the auctions of toddy Mandwas and shops is meeting with hearty response not only in Bardoli Taluka but neighbouring districts also. Following the example set by Jalalpore taluka no one made a bid at the auction of toddy Mandwas in Bulsar and Chikli. Attempts of Excise authorities to import bidders from Broach and Ankleshwar to bid at the auctions in Chikli failed dismally.

Owners of toddy trees in Adajan having resolved not to farm out their toddy trees Parsi keepers of Mandwas were driven to go to Broach to try their chance at auctions of Mandwas there. People of Ankleshwar likewise decided not to give out their toddy trees to toddy tappers. Consequently no auctions were held with regard to three Mandwas there. In Chorasi taluka at the auctions of Mandwas held yesterday only twenty-eight out of one hundred twenty-eight Mandwas were auctioned.

HELP FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

The heroic stand made by the cultivators of Bardoli continues to evoke sympathy from far and near. The Indian community of Boksburg Johensburg has remitted by cable rupees one thousand and eighty-nine in aid of Bardoli Satyagraha.

DR. BESANT'S LETTER.

Dr. Besant in the course of a letter to a friend writes from England "I see that the authorities are beginning to forfeit the land of the heroic Bardoli agriculturists because they have dared to ask for an inquiry before enhancement of their rents is enforced. The authorities state that the land will never be returned to them. I doubt it for, the first Swaraj Government a few years hence, will redress the wrong. Meanwhile what if Bardolis multiply?"

"OUR POPULAR GOVERNOR"

(By Bharata).

The Bombay Press and Nationalist at that, would surely ascribe His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson's visit to Surat on Wednesday to his sympathetic turn of mind. I mention the Nationalist press because, it has lost no conceivable opportunity of boosting him up in the eyes of its readers. If any act of kindness or public utility which does not in the least touch administrative principles is enough to win popularity, well may His Excellency merit it. His consideration for the sick, his genial temper and sweet social amiability are qualities which certainly speak in his favour. But Sir Leslie's popularity has to be judged not by his individual and personal dispositions, but by his administrative exploits. His manly interference in the Borsad Satyagraha is indeed an act of sound and bold statesmanship, but one can ascribe it to his virgin experience with the wooden constitution which cannot bend, but can only break. I do not wish, and indeed do not propose, to present a catalogue of deeds and misdeeds in the five years of his administration simply for the reason that I do not believe in the existinct constitution and therefore expect nothing good from those connected in working that constitution. But what actually prompted me to pen these few lines on the present occasion is only to pay my humble homage to the Governor of Bombay in recognition of his popularity and his human generosity in the manner he deals with a suffering peasantry whose contribution to the coffers of the Presidency is considerable. I do not want to go into the merits of the Bardoli question here as it is not my business at present. I only refer to his Surat enterprise. There is nothing surprising that the peace parties have ended in a fiasco. His Excellency's soul would have been chastened if he had fixed the venue for his pourparlers at the Bardoli Ashram in the presence of the oppressed peasantry, in the midst of the thick battle. But he was afraid that his natural bent of mind would revolt against the wooden constitution in betraying that he is above all a man and as such it is human to err. But his consultation with the Agriculturist Viceroy had already settled the whole issue from the Governmet's point of view. The impossible terms with which he confronted the simple peasants are only matched by the bankrupt statesmanship with which Government is associated in more instances than one. Yet he is popular and his judgments are generous. Vallabhbhai has shown how eager he is for an honourable settlement he has watered down his demands to an extent which ought not have been done. But the Governor was adamant and he has enhanced his popularity and esteem in public eye by bringing about the stalemate.

THE BARDOLI MUDDLE

WAY OUT OF THE IMPASSE

The Manchester Guardian writing on Bardoli says:—

"It was in the Bardoli Taluka that Mr. Gandhi six years ago prepared to lead a "No Land Tax" campaign which was to show India how to cut the roots of the British Raj. To-day Bardoli is again declining to pay the land tax, and there is little doubt that the Congress politicians who are encouraging the peasants in this line of act on have the same end in view, though it is not now to openly professed. The ostensible cause of the present agitation is the fact that the land of Bardoli has been reassessed, and the land tax enhanced in view of the rise in prices.

This has been done in accordance with the est blished system under which the assessment of each taluk is revised at stated intervals—usually thirty years. The enhancement of the money tax which ordinarily follows upon a period of rising prices, of course everywhere evokes a certain degree of opposition. No one likes an increase in taxation. But in former times the revenues fo India came almost entirely from the land, and even to-day her governments must rely largely upon the produce of the land tax.

The strong point in the ryots' case is the fact that even the smallest increase in his land tax is severely felt by innumerable ryots, whose income at best allows them little more than a subsistence. Other arguments are drawn from the increase in cultivation expenses and in the cost of living. Against this the Government can always show that at present prices the enhanced land tax can be met by the sale of a smaller share of the crop than went to meet the old land tax thirty years ago.

But of late years the ryots' champions have found a new weapon ready to their hands.

UNDER LEGISLATIVE CONTROL.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee which considered the reforms recommended that the principles governing the revision of the land tax should be embodied in legislation. Previously they were found only in administrative codes and orders. The Provincial Governments have not found it possible to act on this recommendations, apparently because they had reason to fear that their legislatures would insist on introducing amendments which would effectively check the growth of the land revenue. Consequently the ryots can plead that since the Provincial Governments have failed to give effect to the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee they are not bound to pay an increase of taxation imposed by Executive order.

Evidently this proposition forms an excellent starting point for an anti-Government agitation. It is more attractive because a No Land Tax programme appeals to the mass of peasants who cannot otherwise be interested in polities and is calculated to bring them into angry conflict with the forces of the Government. For the land tax is the mainstay of provincial finance, and no Provincial Government can afford to deal gently with an organised attempt to withhold it.

BRITISH RAJ WOULD COLLAPSE.

At the same time, the British Raj will be near collapse when the peasant calls on the politician to lead him against the bureaucracy. No doubt, that is how the end would come if we were obstinate and tried to retain our hold too long. The alternative is to transfer land revenue and provincial finance to ministers responsible to the provincial legislatures. In their management of the liquor revenue the Ministers and legislatures have shown themselves and there is every reason to suppose that in regard to land revenue too responsibility would teach caution.

MR. KELKAR SUPPORTS MR. PATEL'S STAND

PLEA FOR ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

SURAT, July 19.

"I stand for a settlement in the Bardoli affair. I declare and wish to help if I can to arrive at a settlement", said Mr. N. C. Kelkar, speaking at a public meeting which was held this evening on "The present political situation in India." Mr. Kelkar fully justified the terms laid down by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel before His Excellency the Governor at yesterday's Conference. The Government should have given up the fetish of prestige, he said, if it wanted a compromise. Before the Council meets where some declaration is expected from the Government a Round Table Conference should be convened.

CARING FOR PRESTIGE.

Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik, M.L.C., the Chairman of the meeting, said that the Government only cared for its prestige and that was the sum and substance he could utter about his personal interview with His Excellency the Governor yesterday.—Free Press.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT SCANDALS

WHERE ARE CAPTAIN CARMICHAEL AND MR. CALDWELL?

BOMBAY POLICE SLEUTH-HOUNDS UNABLE TO TRACE THEM?

It was announced the other day that the Government of Bombay had lodged a complaint under section 161 Indian Penal Code (relating to receiving or giving of bribes to and by Government servants) against Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Gazdar, Mr. Hamid and Capt. Carmichael and that this complaint was referred by the Chief Magistrate to the Police for investigation on 18th May. Mr. Gazdar's address is known to the Police and Mr. Hamid is reported to be in Agra but the Police have not it is reported, been able to trace the whereabouts of Messrs. Caldwell and Carmichael. The public of the Presidency is naturally interested in these prosecutions and it expects that the charges against all the officers concerned will be investigated in a Court of Law.

OLD HINDU WOMAN COMMITS SUICIDE

WORRIED BY INABILITY TO PAY ARREARS OF RENT

Her inability to pay the arrears of rent and a notice from the landlord asking her to quit the rooms evidently drove Manibai, an old Hindu woman to commit suicide.

Her son Shankar Damodar in his evidence before the jury deposed that he had his goldsmith's shop at Parsi Lane, Motibazar. The shop was in the name of his mother and its rent fell in arears to the extent of Rs. 400. The landlord served a notice for this amount on the 11th instant.

Next morning when witness reached home he found his mother lying in bed with scalds on her cheeks. She was unable to speak. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died after a few days.

The witness further stated that as a goldsmith he used to keep nitric acid in his shop.

After hearing the evidence the jury returned a verdict of death caused by a suicidal dose of nitric acid.

GRIEVED BY DEATH OF WIFE AND CHILDREN

MIDDLE-AGED JEW COMMITS SUICIDE

The grief and misfortune caused by the death of his wife and three children in the course of a few months apparently led Menahim Abraham, a middle aged Jew residing on the first floor of a building at Mount Road, Bombay, to put an end to his life by cutting his own throat. On the morning of July 12 he was found bleeding profusely on his cot with an incised wound 4 inches long on the upper part of his throat. He was removed to a hospital where he died. One Chand Alladin who was suspected to be his assailant was arrested.

The City Coroner after hearing Doctor's evidence that the wound could not have been caused by anybody else, was a case of pure suicide and returned a verdict accordingly.

RAILWAY GUARD RUN OVER BY TRAIN

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's jury on Sunday over the inquest held on the body of Michael Meek (40) an Anglo-Indian employed as a guard in the G. I. P. Railway. It would appear that Meek and a fellow guard of his were walking along the railway line when a train running at full speed from Bandra towards Mahim knocked the deceased down on Saturday afternoon. Meek's companion escaped death by jumping out of the track. The deceased died while he was being removed to the hospital.

SADHU HIRANAND.

Sadhu Hiranand, was a born patriot saint of Sind on 23rd March 1863. He died on 14th July 1893. His death anniversary was celebrated throughout Sind on the 14th instant. Sadhu Vaswani had issued a special appeal to the youth of country to celebrate his anniversary in a fitting manner.

JAIN MUNI'S 'ANASHAN VRATA

EXPIRES AFTER 59 DAYS' FASTS

Shri Sagarmalji Swami of Shri Swetamber Sthanakwasi Jain sect breathed his last at an early age of 39 years, at Kishangarh after observing "Anashan Vrata" (taking a vow to fast till death) as ordained by Jain Tirthankaras.

The Swami was suffering from an incurable disease. Feeling that he could not be saved from the clutches of death, took this "Vrata" and fasted till life became extinct in him.

Swami Jagarmalji was borne in 1944 (Vikrama Samvat). From his early days he had a peculiar fascination for the higher attainment of life and the realization of the Soul. At an immature age he expressed his readiness to sever his connections with the material world and to be initiated in "Diksha." But he could not translate his ideas into practice owing to the restrictive measures of his father and other relatives. He entered jewellery business at Calcutta. But he had never lost sight of his ideal and was always watching for an opportunity to take the holy Order. It was not long after he entered business that he was enabled to accept the "Diksha", and he was converted into a monk. During the period of nearly two months of his "Anashan Vrata" Kishangarh witnessed scenes of touching importance, the one being that of the opening ceremony being performed of a school for the children of the untouchable and oppressed classes.

CHARMER BITTEN BY SNAKE

A CITY STREET TRAGEDY

While exhibiting his pet snake to an admiring crowd at Lamington Road on Sunday morning, Dadamia Bhaisab, a snake charmer, was bitten by the reptile. As soon as he noticed the tooth mark on his person, he uttered a cry and the crowd hurriedly left the scene. Jafferbhai, his brother removed him to the K. E. M. Hospital where he died soon after he was admitted. The body has been removed to the morgue to hold a post mortem examination.

BELUR TRAIN DISASTER

Mr. Jivraj Nensey, Secretary of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, has sent the following telegram to the Agent, E. I. Railway.

"Reference allegations negligence in connection Belur disaster which have appeared in Press, kindly state real facts. Consider it desirable to hold enquiry by Committee of Officials and Non-officials. Reply "Reliefkey, Bombay."

STATES PEOPLES' DEPUTATION

"SAK" PROMISES FULL SUPPORT

AHMEDABAD, July 21.

Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, M.P., replying to a cable from the Secretary of the All-India States Peoples' Conference asking him whether he would support the deputation of the Conference that is to proceed to England, says that he has been trying to bring the question of Indian princes for discussion in the House of Commons but that he has not been so far successful. Mr. Saklatvala promises his full support to the deputation.

It is understood that the deputation will sail for England on September 1.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Corporation By-Election, Bhuleshwar Ward, Skating Rink, 8-30 a.m.

Harwood League—H. B. R. A. v. Police—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 24.

Harwood League—Derby Club v. G. I. P. Ry.—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Ladies' public meeting to protest against Mr. B. V. Jadhav's Bill regarding the right of adoption of Hindu widows, Madhav Baugh, 4-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 25.

Harwood League—Bombay Gymkhana v. Warwicks—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 26.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Harwood League—Cheshires v. R. A.—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 27.

Harwood League—H. B. R. A. v. Derby Club—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

Harwood League—Y. M. C. A. v. G. I. P. Ry.—Oval, 5-30 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this Monday morning, the 23rd July, 1928 at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday (the 25th instant), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

K. E. M. HOSPITAL FUND.

There will be a general meeting of the subscribers to the King Edward Memorial Hospital Fund, at the Hospital buildings on Tuesday, (31st instant), at 8-30 a.m. under the presidency of the Collector and President, King Edward Memorial Hospital Committee.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 22nd instant.

Mails for Australia per s.s. "——" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 24th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The B. I. s.s. "Dumana" which left Bombay on the 6th instant arrived at Port Said at 8 p.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 11 p.m. on the same day.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Friday to 6 a.m. of Saturday:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack one, death one; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Still-born) 73. The total mortality this day last year was 66.

BAI BACHUBAI DISPENSARY.

At the charitable dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai, wife of Shet Kanji Kursondas, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of June 1928 was 1,244 of which 610 were women and 634 children, 316 being boys and 318 girls. The average daily attendence of patients was 50.

G. I. P. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' GENERAL UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the amalgamated G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union will be held in Brurey's Library Hall, Igatpuri, on Wednesday, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m. when the Agent's reply regarding the grievances of the staff will be read and explained. All are cordially invited to attend.

CATHOLIC DRIVER'S ASSOCIATION OF ST. CHRISTOPHER.

There will be a Feast of St. Christopher, celebrated at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul on Wednesday, (the 25th instant), at 7 a.m. After the Feast Mass there will be a blessing ceremony of Motor-cars. All Catholic's are requested to attend the about Feast and bring there motor-cars for blessing.

MR. M. M. ZAINULABDINSHAH ELECTED M.L.C.

A Bombay "Government Gazette" Extraordinary states:—

"The name of the following candidate who has been declared to be elected as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council by the constituency mentioned opposite his name, is hereby published:—

Mr. Miran Muhammadshah Zainulabdinshah, Hyderabad District Muhammadan Rural Constituency.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. I. will play the following programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday), commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.) weather Permitting:—

1 March, Dunedin, Alford; 2 Fantasia, Babylonian Nights, Zameonik; 3 An Old time Melody, My Lady's Minuet, Glady's A. Wood; 4 Selection, The Blue Mazurka, Lehar; 5 Descriptive, Hush, Shipley Douglas; 6 Intermezzo, On a Sunday Morn, Horne; 7 Selection, This year of Grace, Noel Coward; 8 Finale, Fighting Strength, Jordan.

MATUNGA ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

Under the presidency of Seth Veljee Lakhamsee Nappu the above-named league has been started to promote the cause of athletic sports in the North of the Island. For the present the league restricts its activities within the area bounded by G. I. P. Ry. Main Line, G. I. P. Ry. harbour branch, and Tilak Road and extension. The very first activities of the league will be to conduct outdoor athletic sports by the end of September 1928. Membership of the league is open to any club within the above area on payment of an annual subscription of Rs. 10 Mr. B. S. Dalaya (Mogha Niwas, Dadar). The Secy. of the league will give any further information required.

STUDY CLASS IN POLITICS.

The study class of Politics organised under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science commenced on Sunday (15th instant), at 9 a.m. at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Grigaum, Bombay. More than 25 students were present at the class including ladies. Mr. M. H. Vakil who conducts the class gave an introductory survey of the field of politics, trying to make the lecture as practical as possible. The subject under discourse is "Studies in Political Theories. The next class will as usual, when a larger attendance is expected.

ART OF PAINTING

PROF. K. T. SHAH'S LECTURE.

The second lecture on "Arts and Crafts" of the series "Outlines of Indian Civilization" by Prof. K. T. Shah will be continued to-day (Monday), in the library of the St. Xavier's College Indian Historical Research Institute at 7 p.m. and will be open to the public. The lecture will deal particularly with the Art of Painting in India (leaving sculpture and Architecture for another lecture) and the principal crafts or industries of ancient India which ministered to a most flourishing trade.

BILL RESTRICTING WIDOWS' RIGHT

BOMBAY LADIES' PROTEST

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, a public meeting of the ladies will be held to-morrow (Tuesday), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in Madhav Baug, near C. P. Tank, to protest against Mr. Jadhav's Bill which aims at removing the night of Hindu widows to adopt a son.

Also Swami Shambhudanand will address the meeting on "Universal Religion". All the ladies are cordially invited to attend.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by the Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, Major H. G. Vaux, Military Secretary, and Captain G. F. Bunbury, Aide-de-Camp, arrived Kirkee from Surat on Thursday.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. A. C. McWatters arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Thursday.

The following were invited to dine at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Thursday:—The Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah, the Most Reverend H. Doering, Mr. and Mrs. G. Wiles, Mr. D. R. H. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. L. Laird MacGregor, Dr. C. W. B. Normand, Colonel G. G. Delap, Lieut.-Col. H. M. H. Melhuish, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. W. G. Tyrrell, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. L. Gilbert, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. E. Parbury, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Ellis, Major C. W. Bayne-Jardine, Major and Mrs. A. J. Lee, Major and Mrs. G. Ireland, Major and Mrs. C. Holland, Major and Mrs. C. Hutchinson, the Chief and Rani of Ichalkaranji, Professor K. R. Kanitkar, Miss Monison, Nawab Shah Rookh Yar Jung Bahadur, and Miss Sorabji.

POOR RESPONSE AT TODDY SHOP AUCTION BIDS

SURAT COLLECTOR'S SPECIAL NOTIFICATION

SURAT, July 22.

Despite the warning of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel to the intending bidders at the auctions of the toddy booths and shops which are now being held at their respective headquarters of the different talukas of the Surat District against the losses which the bidders may have ultimately to sustain in consequence of the contemplated picketing of the shops and booths, several bidders have come forth, with the result that 42 booths out of 138 in the Pardi taluka and 29 booths out of 127 in the Chorasi taluka were auctioned. The results of the auctions held at Jalalpore, Bulsar and Chikli talukas were poor as no one turned up to offer bid in the case of the former two talukas, while only one booth was disposed off in Chikhli taluka out of the total number of 77 booths. The latest report show that even the one bidder at Chikli has withdrawn his bid by an application.

The Collector by a special notification has ordered the auctions of booths and shops of Bardoli taluka and Valod Mahal to be held at his office in Surat Castle.

A. P.

SMALL HOLDINGS BILL

100,000 PEASANTS' PROTEST

HARMFUL TO AGRICULTURISTS INTERESTS

The Small Holdings Bill has evoked widespread protest in Gujerat. 125 villages of Gujerat have sent protests to Government. The signatories to the protest of some villages number about 2,000. Altogether about 100,000 peasants have joined in the crusade against the bill protesting that the proposed Bill is harmful to the interests of peasants, it will lead to animosities among villages, and open the way to heavy bribes, it may tend to turn lakhs of agriculturists into labourers. The memorial urges the elected M. L. C.'s, particularly of Gujerat, to vote against the Bill and requests Sir Chunilal Mehta to postpone it, or to withdraw it from the Council, and if it was passed the Governor-in-Council is requested to veto it.

LALLUBHAI SAMALDAS PEOPLES' CO-OPERATIVE BANK

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The annual general meeting of the members of the Lalubhai Samaldas Peoples' Cooperative Bank was held lately at the Registered Office of the Bank, Sardar Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Mr. Syed Abdullah Brelvi, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank was in the chair.

The annual report of the working of the Bank during the last year was adopted and it was decided to pay dividend at the rate of 6 1/4 per cent.

The following were elected as Directors of the Bank for the current year.

1. S. A. Brelvi, Chairman.
2. V. L. Mehta, Vice-Chairman.
3. Rao Saheb Chunilal G. Munim, J.P.
4. Ranchhordas V. Mehta.
5. Rajendra Somanarayan Dalal.
6. Mavji Govindji Sheth.
7. Keshavprasad C. Desai.
8. S. B. Cardmaster.
9. R. R. Nabar.
10. Madanlal H. Vakil.
11. Ganpatray S. Baxi.
12. M. G. Vagal.

Messrs. Kalyanivala and Mistry incorporated accountants were appointed auditors for the current year.

The limit of the borrowings by the Bank for the current year was fixed at Rs. 80,000. Several amendments to the Bye-Laws were adopted.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1928.

The Eve of Anglo-India, I mean the "Evening News of India" is angry. But do not be afraid. The victim is "Jix." The offence? It is 'Dictation to the Press." (Head line No. 1). How? "Jix puts his foot in it". (Headline No. 2.) 'No 'Jix' does not."

• • • •

You remember the Savidge Case? Well then "apparently he tried to lecture to the heads of the newspapers concerned for publishing news connected with the Savidge case without his approval and they very properly told him to mind his own business." Not only that . . . . . "the Home Secretary referred to the 'audacity' of the London newspapers in ignoring his existence."

• • • •

Nothing improper in it? Quite so. As I say myself, there is nothing improper in it. I beg your pardon! You mean there is nothing improper in the Home Secretary's complaint? Of course there is, can't you see that the Home Secretary is the Home Secretary at "Home" not in India.

• • • •

Minding his business is not the same thing in the case of a "Home Secretary" in England as in that of H. S. in India. It is only here that an "Home Secretary" is said by admiring Anglo-India to be minding his business by putting his foot into the freedom of the press and of association. As for "Home", "Sir William Joynson-Hicks is asking for trouble in trying to dictate to the Press.

• • • •

If Sir William really wants to dictate to the Press he must go to Egypt or come to India and the "Evening News" will, I am sure, only be too delighted to give him all possible support.

• • • •

"The fiction of to-day is one of the most interesting manifestations of the intellectual activity of this wonderful age"—Dr. R. W. McKenna. To give only a few examples. The anti-war pact, International good will, Independence of Egypt, Simon Commission and equality of Indian, etc.

• • • •

The young ladies of Bombay evidently do not like science at least until the next change of mood.

• • • •

With the charming inconsistency of their sex they gathered scientifically under the auspices of the Bombay Women Graduates Union, scientifically debated the pros and cons of the problem and then proceeded to give their verdict for art as against science in the most scientific manner—a methodical counting of votes.

• • • •

But why this emphatic insistence on art? Who doubted their preference? As a matter of fact speaking for the male sex, I can say that every one, with one single exception, is convinced that women are very very Art-ful. This reminds me of . . . but let me change the topic. It is safer.

• • • •

Landlord (To impecunious dentist):—"But can't you do something towards paying off all this rent that's due?"

Dentist:—"Well, er—I could pull you out a tooth a day, you know, until it is paid off."

KATJA THE DANCER

A CROWDED HOUSE AT THE EXCELSIOR

The Banvard London Musical Comedy Company have made themselves very popular with the Bombay theatre fans, for no matter what they stage, there is always a large crowd present to applaud. When they opened their short return season on Saturday night with the revue "Hors-doeuvres," there was hardly a seat to be obtained, and all those who were there, enjoyed an altogether delightful variety show. At Sunday's matinee when the Company staged "Katja the Dancer," there was again a record attendance, and if noise—sometimes amounting to pandemonium—is any criterion, then the applause which greeted them must have been a fit appreciation and highly gratifying to the performers. It was a delightful performance, and the way in which the actors gave themselves up to their parts, added greatly to its success. In fact they obviously enjoyed it as much as the audience. The plot in itself was very elementary, and brilliant acting made it almost unnecessary. It bubbled over with humour throughout, and the intense amusement and hearty plandits of the audience completed the picture.

The parts were well allotted and everyone was quite at home.

The Banvard Company do not favour repetitions and so have decided to serve up something different every night. To-night they will stage "Whirled into Happiness" and two other musical comedies, "Queen High" and "Mercenary Mary," will follow in turn. Thursday and Friday nights will be devoted to revues, "The Black Bottom Review" and "The Review of Reviews," while on Saturday the Company while sail for home.

London.—Alfred John Harding, the Assistant Secretary of the Colonial Office has been appointed from 1st October 1928 to be Director of Colonial Audit in succession to the late Sir Edward Stephenson.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1928.

A SUGGESTED BARDOLI SETTLEMENT.

The Revision Settlement in Bardoli and other places has been made under the Bombay Land Revenue Code of 1879. This law is already practically fifty years old and was, of course, enacted long before any representative element was introduced in the Legislative Council. It, therefore, left everything in the matter of assessment or re-assessment to the discretion of the Governor-in-Council. It contains no exact rules as regards the basis of assessment to land revenue beyond saying that it should be "the profits of agriculture." The Settlement Officer has to fix the assessment according to his own information and ideas, and his proposals go to Government through the Collector, the Divisional Commissioner and the Settlement Commissioner, whereupon Government pass orders accepting or modifying those proposals entirely at their discretion. So much so that the present Settlement Commissioner, Mr. Anderson himself, who has figured so largely and ingloriously in the Bardoli discussions, has said of the present method of settlement that it is "a vague and arbitrary valuation resting almost entirely upon the "ipse dixit" of the settlement officer: 'I think they can well afford to pay' ". Mr. Anderson thought even of the Assessment Committee's proposal to revise Sec. 107 that it is but "to leave things as they are, and to render it still possible for an officer, even though accompanied by an advisory committee, to propose and get acceptance for unfair and unequal rates reducible to no standard and carrying no conviction of equity, subject only to the limit of 1/10th of the profits of cultivation." This being the case not only in Bombay but also in other provinces, the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Government of India Bill, 1919, advised "in particular that the process of revising the Land Revenue Assessments ought to be brought under closer regulation by statute as soon as possible". The Committee remarked further that "the people who are most affected have at present no voice in the shaping of the system." So that in any fresh legislation the essential conditions should be that the pitch of assessment should not entirely be at the discretion of the executive Government, and that the people who are most affected should have a voice in the enquiry before the revised rates are sanctioned. It must be said that these essential points do not appear in the new Bill which is to come before the Legislative Council in the present session, and it must be carefully improved before it can settle the question of future revision settlements, whether in Bardoli or elsewhere.

For the purpose of the present article we are not concerned so much about the result of the partial r-enquiry which Government are disposed to grant on certain conditions, or even about the result of a re-enquiry by an independent committee as is demanded by the people of Bardoli as about the vital question of the land revenue system itself. Whatever form the re-inquiry may take the people most affected will have no effective voice under the law as it stands at present, or as it is proposed to be amended by Government, in regard to the enhancements and the points for enquiry. As Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel himself says in his reply to the Government of Bombay the people of Bardoli and Valod, though they had every right, have not raised the larger and more important question of the utter one-sidedness and antiquated nature of the Revenue Code but are fighting under prescribed limits for securing justice within the terms of the Code itself. The question really is not so much of a lakh of rupees, more or less, demanded from the cultivators of Bardoli, as of the way in which the settlement officer have proceeded in, and Government have decided, the matter for the next 30 years. The only satisfactory way is, we think, that the settlement officer's proposals in such enquiries should be examined by a Tribunal of Assessments to be formed for the purpose in each district, and before which both the settlement officer and the people affected should lay their proposals and evidence for a full enquiry. Such a tribunal may consist of two members of the Legislative Council and two members of the District Local Board concerned, and a fifth member appointed by Government as Chairman. After the tribunal has made its examination, it should record its verdict on the settlement officer's proposals. If this verdict is accepted by Government, revised rates may be promulgated accordingly. If, however, after directing any further enquiry which Government think necessary, they do not accept the verdict of the tribunal, whether unanimous or that of a majority of its members, they should bring up the question before the Legislative Council by a motion on the subject. The question would then be threshed out in the Council and its decision should be binding on Government. This would, we submit, be a satisfactory procedure in full accord with the Joint Parliamentary Committee's advice and requirements. If it curtails the present powers of the executive Government, that is only a consequence of the Reforms if they have any reality and a necessary step in the evolution of responsible government which Government ought not to grudge. For surely the day is passed when a matter so largely affecting the well-being of the largest element of the population, viz., the agriculturists, can or should be left in the power of the Settlement Officer or to the unchallenged discretion of the executive Government, particularly when there is no appeal to the Courts or to higher authorities.

Our suggestion, then, is that Government should announce that the peasants of Bardoli should pay the revenue immediately on the old basis and that the "de novo" revision of the settlement should be postponed until the Land Revenue Amendment Bill now before the Council has been discussed together with the amendments as to procedure indicated above. We understand such amendments to the Bill are going to be moved, and we trust Government will put no obstacle in the way of their discussion and acceptance. If the suggested procedure is legalised, the enquiry in Bardoli should be held according to the amended procedure, and as the agriculturists will then have a proper share in the enquiry, they would be prepared to accept its results. This would provide a satisfactory solution of the present controversy not only in regard to Bardoli but other talukas as well, as they come up for revision. As we have said, pending the amended legislation and the re-enquiry to follow, the fairest thing would be to allow the cultivators to pay assessments as before at the old rates on the distince stipulation that the increase or any part of it, if it is justified as a result of the re-inquiry, would be dealt with hereafter as an "arrear of land revenue," and should be paid up without objection at the due time; and at any rate it would be recoverable under the provisions of the Land Revenue Code. The Bardoli peasants are pledged to pay the enhanced revenue if the re-enquiry justifies it and there would be no difficulty for Government in recovering it. This solution which, of course, will include what Mr. Vallabhbhai describes as "the usual restoration clause that accompanies every honourable compromise", ought to be satisfactory to Government no less than to the people of Bardoli. It would allay at once the present high tension and its dreaded consequences.

THE ONLY ANSWER

In his just and patriotic statement of protest against the conduct of Raja Narendranath, the Punjab co-operator who has submitted a mischievous and reactionary memorandum to the Simon Commission, Pundit Dwarkaprasad Misra remarks that it is a gross breach of discipline for a man who is a pillar of the Hindu Sabha in the Punjab to take political action which is totally at variance with the explicit decision of the Sabha to boycott the Commission. Dr. Moonje had to admit recently that Raja Narendranath had broken the discipline of the Sabha but it is a pity that Hindu Sabha leaders do not appear to realise the danger of this kind of dissident activity in the Sabha. Mr. Jinnah's experience in England after meeting the people "whom he wanted to meet and who wanted to meet him", should be an eye-opener to our communal organisations. The Nationalist Muslims under Mr. Jinnah's wise leadership drove away from their organisation those who wanted to offer humble co-operation to the Commission, and the ridiculous plight in which the Shafi group now finds itself indicates how just and clear-sighted was the view of the Nationalist Muslims. Mr. Jinnah in an interview with Reuter remarks that the boycott is the only self-respecting answer India can give to the insult of the Commission. "The Labour Party," he points out, "are too deeply committed to the support of the Commission and notwithstanding the fact that there is a section amongst them who realise that they were taken in and have made a mistake, the party as a whole cannot retire from the position they have taken up" Mr. Jinnah is convinced that "it is waste of time to discuss matters with those who are determined to dictate to India." Raja Narendranath who finds that the British element is essential in the Services and talks the language of unadulterated sycophancy in his memorandum is past redemption but Mr. Jinnah's experience should serve as a timely warning to those in India who have a sneaking desire to co-operate with the Simon Seven.

BOMBAY'S LAND REVENUE SYSTEM

RENTAL VALUE AN INCORRECT GUIDE

(BY D. R. GADGIL, PRINCIPAL, M. T. B. COLLEGE, SURAT.)

III*

But to return to the factors to be considered. It is clear that what we want here is a guide to the "ability to pay" or the "taxable capacity" of the cultivator. If and when the net profits of cultivation could be determined independently they would no doubt afford the best guide of this capacity and no further data would be necessary. But presuming that these net profits cannot with ease be calculated what factors should we consider which would lead the settlement officer to forming a correct estimate of the ability of the people to pay? Mr. Anderson claims—and the officials and Government seem to agree with him—that we want a 'precise' ground and rental value statistics afford it. He even goes so far as to compare the data afforded by the rental value statistics to the data available to income tax administration. The comparison is obviously incorrect in the Bombay Presidency. In those provinces of India where the land is held by big land-owners and cultivated almost entirely by the tenants the rent-rolls are obviously the best guides on which to base the land revenue. For, in these cases the rent receipts show the "actual ascertained income" from which the land revenue is going to be paid. They can, therefore, be compared to the returns that we make to the Income Tax Officer. But the large majority of revenue payers in the Bombay Presidency are owner-cultivators, and we have no means of 'knowing' their income.

PURE GUESS WORK.

The Settlement Officer when revising a settlement has to 'guess' by taking into account a large number of factors, the changes that the taxable capacity of the people has undergone during the period of settlement. There is no 'precise' basis prescribed because no 'precise' basis is available. The only basis, as precise as the I. T. basis, would be the net annual income from land; but this cannot be precisely determined. And as to rental value we possess for any taluka statistics of rents paid for only a very small fraction of the total cultivated land of the taluka. To argue that these afford a 'precise' basis is absurd. For they are "precise basis only for the lands for which the rents were paid and only for the years for which they were paid." The moment you begin to extend the application of these statistics to other lands and other years you are necessarily in the region of guesswork. What is true of one plot of land, of one village, of one year is not necessarily true of others. No doubt when there is a close similarity the presumption is in favour of the settlement officer's assumption. But are all villages even in the same group in a taluk similar? The different years are notoriously very dissimilar. Above all is it at all correct to deduce the income of a very large peasant proprietor class from a few figures of the rental income of a landlord class?

INCORRECT ASSUMPTIONS.

It should be observed that the difference betwen the position of the officials and the recommendations of the majority of the committee is with regard to the relative importance to be attached to the statistics of rental value. The majority recommend that rental value should be one of the factors to be considered while the officials insist that it is the 'only' factor that need be considered. We have pointed out above that the air of precision and exactitude with which Mr. Anderson seeks to invest the rental statistics is wholly illusory. At best they can serve as index with the help of which the average profits of the ordinary cultivator may be estimated. But it would not be correct to claim for

(Continued on page 10)

*Previous articles appeared on 11th, and 17th instant respectively.

STUDY IN CONTRAST

In the year of Christian grace 1689, a gentleman of the name of J. Ovington, an M.A. and a Chaplain to His Majesty the King of England, under took a "voyage to Suratt." He made a report of his experiences "to his Excellency Charles, Earl of Dorset and Middlesex, Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household" and in that instructive and very entertaining document we find the passage we are publishing elsewhere in to-day's issue. Mr. Ovington came to Bombay where he says "the Deputy Governour, Mr. George Cook, a pleasant and obliging Gentleman, sollicitted me upon the account of my function to reside with him upon Bombay.....because they were destitute of a Minister." This Minister of the Church agreed and after noting the "great wickedness that reigned upon the Island" and noticing how the East India Company allowed "Marriage to their Factors and Liberty to young Women to pass thither to gain Husbands and raise their Fortunes", he happened to inquire into the life and work of these Factors and noticed the "severity of the Mogul's Officers to the English at Suratt". In 1928 it is the English Power in India which levies the customs and arbitrarily enhances the land revenue assessment and employs Japti officers and complains if ryots refuse to pay unjust dues. In 1689, the Honourable President Bartholomew Harris "thought it no Injustice to evade the payment of as much Customs for the English goods as they were injured in them above two and a half per cent. by the Mogul." It is interesting to note that the Mogul Customs officers demanded that "the very Plate Gold Buttons which the chief factors wore upon their Cloaths", should pay Customs dues "as often as they cross'd the River of Suratt". Let it be noted, however that to-day, the Bardoli peasants are carrying on a just and straightforward fight. They do not wish to "evade" payment. The writer rightly remarks "how hard these violent Despotic Proceedings bear up *English* "spirits." But it is the descendants of the same Englishmen who are to-day dragooning the people of Bardoli to accept "Impositions" that are not "voted by the Assembly of the whole Kingdom, in its Representatives."

STREETS NOISES IN BOMBAY

NEITHER PEACE NOR SLEEP

(BY A CITIZEN).

Quite recently there was a discussion in the local press about street noises in Bombay and their effects on the health of the inhabitants. and it was generally agreed that noises were bad for health. This has also been the experience of other big cities in the world. Attention, however, in Bombay, was focussed on the motor traffic as if this is the only noise that disturbs the public here. In my opinion, the noise caused by the motor horn, bad as it certainly is, is not worse than other noises which are quite preventible.

THE BEGGARS.

There is, for instance, the noise caused by hawkers and beggars which is most annoying. Except a few places such as Malabar Hill or Gamdevi where, I am told, they are not allowed to make noise, every other place in Bombay has to tolerate this nuisance. There is a general belief in Bombay that owing to the peculiar social habits of the Indians they do not mind the noises caused by beggars and hawkers in localities solely inhabited by Indians. I do not think this is true. I know that the women folk, for instance, are sorely annoyed and disturbed by the mendicants who invade every building in the Indian quarters. They complain bitterly about it but they have no redress. Nobody will think of putting a stop to this shameful trade of these human parasites, who are mostly imposters and professional beggars who live on the superstitious fears of the people especially the women. Nothing can be more cruel than this incessant noise at one's door throughout the day and till late at night by these mendicants who do not care whether they disturb people or not. In case of illness this is often intolerable. I know of a sad case recently of a child suffering from meningitis. The slightest noise would tartle the poor sufferer and throw him in agonizing pains. The poor parents were helpless. At their doors were beggars, and in the street below hawkers, and between them the noises were incessant. Very few patients who require rest in Bombay can get it in such localities. But other localities, too, are pestered by these people.

SINGERS ON THE ROAD.

I will mention Bellasis Road as one such place. Right up from the Parsi Statue to its junction with Morland Road, dozen of hawkers are constantly on the road. It is impossible for the residents of this locality to have five minutes' peace. They invade private compounds and even knock at the door. In this locality, the beggar nuisance is well nigh intolerable. Owing to a number of tea shops and eating houses scores of beggars habitually frequent this place. It

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

Was It Only Fortuitous?

In his letter to King Fuad advising the dissolution of Parliament, Mahmud Pasha, the Egyptian Primo de Rivera, refers to the activity of the small group "which has fortuitously secured the command of the majority" and in whose hands "Parliamentary regime has become an instrument of oppression and despotism." This absurd and unjust charge, which a Wafd leader of old, who has now turned traitor to his party, makes against a body of men whose hold on Egypt is unquestioned, explains the anxiety of the "Liberals" in Egypt to rule without a Parliament. As it is, even in his own Cabinet Mahmud Pasha has the misfortune to find that he cannot expect complete allegiance to his view that Lord Lloyd and the British Power must be placated. His colleagues include "two Liberals, two Ittehadists, two dissident Wafdists, and two Independents." The last four are not the men to bow down to fiats issued from the British Residency. So Mahmud Pasha has taken the step of ridding himself of the Parliament as a preparation for getting rid of intractable colleagues.

Important Session.

The session of the Bombay Legislative Council which begins at Poona to-day promises to be the most important in the tenure of the present Council. The Poona session will be historic in the sense that it has the opportunity of deciding in the people's favour various issues vital to the self-respect of the nation and to the material interests of the people who are its backbone, the peasants. The Bombay Legislature will be asked, on the last occasion that His Excellency the Governor has of addressing it, not to be tempted by what officialdom loves to stigmatise as "fruitless, negative policies," but to be brave enough to do pooja before the Simon Commission. An Indian member of Council who has taken upon himself the unpatriotic task of persuading the non-official members of the Legislature that in subservient co-operation with the Commission lies the country's salvation will also dilate upon the same theme. We hope Nationalist elements in that body will be able to persuade the political groups which profess to have an open mind on the subject to join them in preserving India's self-respect.

The Bardoli Impasse.

Much will be made, of course, of the Bardoli impasse created by the bureaucracy for itself owing to its love of prestige and the habit it has consistently developed of ignoring the representations, protests and warnings of the popular leaders. The wobblers and the waverers in the Council may be tempted to placate officialdom on the question of co-operation with the Commission, if they are promised a "sympathetic" consideration by Government of the conditions of settlement offered by the Bardoli leaders. We would warn this class of men that if they are anxious to be true to the constituencies they represent they must put the interests of the ryots first and foremost and maintain an attitude of vigilance in preserving and safeguarding them. They must not allow themselves to be led into striking a bargain on the question of the Commission. The Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill, the Small Holdings Bill and the Bardoli settlement are vital matters, upon which the popular representatives must, whatever their differences of opinion on other questions, present a united front.

Excellent Move.

It is an excellent move on the part of the Government of India to distribute all over the country centres of scientific observation on meteorological conditions and the selection of Poona as the place where the transfer of the administrative activity of the Meteorological Department from Simla could most profitably be effected was a wise decision. The new administrative headquarters at Poona were opened by Sir Leslie Wilson on Friday, Mr. MacWatters, Member, Government of India, Industries and Labour Department, coming down to Poona specially for the ceremony. As the latter emphasized in his speech, great progress is expected to be made within the next decade in the scientific exploration of "the mechanism of Indian weather" and it is gratifying to note that many of the instruments for the purpose which will be used at Poona were manufactured by an Indian scientist, Mr. Chatterji. A number of Indians will be holding appointments in the new station at Poona. There is no reason why the whole department should not be soon Indianised.

A Thought For The Day.

"Only those portions of the Empire which remain politically dependent upon Britain also continue to be in the agricultural state of existence. Thus does the political dominate the industrial factor."

ST. NIHAL SINGH.

S. I. RY. STRIKE THICKENS

BOAT MAIL WRECKED

POLICEMEN WITH FIXED BAYONETS DISPERSE STRIKERS

BAN ON MEETINGS: NIGHT SERVICES CANCELLED

MADRAS, July 22.

The boatmail coming to Madras was derailed between Kattupakkam and Singaperumalkoil stations at midnight. Fishplates had been removed from the line. The engine and three bogie carriages were derailed. Twenty passengers have been injured seriously. A relief train is being rushed to the spot.—A.P.

BOAT MAIL CAPSIZES

11 THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS INJURED

The Divisional Superintendent, S. I. Railway, Egmore wires under date 22nd July:—

At about 23/15 hours on 21st July the engine of No. 2 down Boat Mail capsized and two bogie third class carriages telescoped at mile 29/12 between Singaperumal Koil and Kattapakkam due to strikers removing fishplates from the rails. Eleven third class passengers were injured of whom one was seriously injured. The damage to carriages are serious. Transhipment is being arranged and through running will probably be resumed this evening. —A. P.

ONLY THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS INJURED

MADRAS, July 22.

It is understood that injuries in the boatmail disaster are confined to third class passengers.—A.P.

NAMES OF THE INJURED

MADRAS, July 22.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Madras, S. I. Railway, wires from Egmore station as follows:—In continuation of my telegram of this morning, the following are the particulars of the persons in the derailment of the Ceylon boat mail: Shak Mohamed Fakeer, Muthukaruppan motor driver, Abdul Razak aged seven, Hussain Rowther taxi owner (Madura), Sadagopa Iyer, cook (St. Thomas Mount), Thanam Adi Dravida farmer, Ethirajulu Naidu (Madras), Lazarus 493 Reserve police constable (Cuddapah District), Eussidian 616 Reserve Police Constable, Ekambaram Mudaliar Village Secretary, Mohamed Ibrahim, aged sixty, merchant. The last-named has been seriously injured. There was no injury to any member of the staff. —A. P.

BOAT MAIL CASUALTIES

ONE PASSENGER KILLED AND FIVE INJURED

MADRAS, July 22.

Enquiries made on the spot show that only five passengers were injured as a result of the derailment of the boat mail last night at Kattupakkam, about twenty-nine miles from Madras and one passenger was killed.—A.P.

CEYLON BOAT MAIL DISASTER

DETAILS OF THE WRECK

MADRAS, July 22.

A connected account of the adventures of the Ceylon Boat Mail which left Danushkodi on Friday and has not yet reached Madras, but is now lying wrecked at some miles this side of Chingelput was given to an Associated Press representative in the early hours of this morning on the scene of the disaster by Mr. W. J. Moloney, General Manager, Reuters for the East, who was a passenger by the train.

Mr. Moloney said Tanjore which should have been reached at 9-11 p.m. on 20th was not reached till 3 a.m. on the 21st owing to a derailment near Budalur, caused by an obstruction of the track. The mischief was speedily remedied and was unknown to most of the passengers who were sleeping throughout. On arrival at Mayavaram we learnt of the shooting the previous night, and the arrest of thirty people. Mr. Moloney added he had not heard of any Sergeant having been killed and disbelieved the rumour.

FIXED BAYONETS USED TO SCARE AWAY CROWD.

At Arasur having learnt from the Down Boat Mail that there was nothing serious except a great delay in the service the passengers continued the journey. At every station there were large crowds. Armed reserves travelled in the train and were in possession of every station. At Panruti we had, if we did not count the derailment in the previous night which was known but to a few, our first real excitement. As the train started a crowd ran ahead and lay down on the track. About half a dozen reserve police under Major Buckley advanced on them with fixed bayonets which scared away the crowd.

As the train was nearing Villipuram at 4 in the evening Major Buckley repeated the Panruti example in the case of a crowd which adopted the tactics described earlier. This having proved unsuccessful, three shots were fired by the police. There was a good deal of stone throwing between the demonstrators and the police, one stone entering the dining car but without hitting anyone. It was stated that one or two had been slightly injured. Two men jumped on the engine and drew the fires. The passengers descended and entered into a conversation with the

(Continued on next page.)

MANCHURIA AND NATIONAL STL GOVT.

JAPANESE ARMY CHIEFS FEAR ALLIANCE

WARNING TO CHANG-TSO-LIN'S SON

LONDON, July 21.

Tokyo.—The Government has warned Changhsuehliang who has succeeded his father Chang-Tso-Lin as the military-governor of Feintien, against Manchuria joining the Nationalist Government, as Premier Baron Tanaka and the Japanese army chiefs are convinced that trouble will ensue. It is generally believed, however, that Japan will be unable to act if Changtsuehliang disregards the warning.—Reuter.

WIRES HELD UP

S. I. RAILWAY STRIKE AND BOMBAY RAILWAY WORKERS

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala writes:—

Some time ago the leaders of the S. I. Railway Union had come to Bombay with a view to put their case before the Bombay Railway workers and seek their co-operation. It was mutually agreed that an emergent meeting of Railwaymen's Federation should be held and Mr. Jhabvala, the General Secretary, wired three times to the President, Mr. Raisaheb Chandrica Prasad and the General Secretary, Mr. V. V. Giri, explaining the whole position but no reply was forthcoming from them. Thereafter he informed that the Conference of Railway workers should be held at Trichinopoly at an early date with a view to arrive at concerted action all over India. The representatives of S. I. Railway Union, therefore, issued a manifesto and fixed date 18th July provisionally for the Conference. The said leaders thereafter left for Calcutta, Nagpur and other places. Though wires were repeatedly sent from Bombay by Mr. Jhabvala inquiring if the date were finally fixed for the Conference yet no information arrives in Bombay and wires are replied on the plea that the addressee is not found. In this way communications between Bombay and Madras have been seriously delayed. It is understood that there is a third party on Government side who desires to stop Madras and Bombay from taking interest.

REVOLUTIONARIES ACTIVE IN PORTUGAL

ABORTIVE ATTEMPT TO OVERTHROW GOVT.

ARMY POLICE AND REPUBLICAN GAURD MAINTAIN ORDER

LONDON, July 21.

Lisbon.—An abortive attempt at revolution last evening was completely frustrated by the government by morning. The army police and Republican Guard are maintaining order and all is quiet.—Reuter's Special.

C. P. AND BERAR

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

YEOTMAL, July 21.

The Government Report on the Judicial Administration in the Central Provinces and Berar (Criminal) just published, says:

The Jury system is reported to be working very well in the Hoshangabad District. The Sessions Judge, 9ast Berar, is silent on the point. The sessions judges, Nagpur and Jubbulpore, complain that there is a great reluctance on the part of the public to serve as jurors and the latter officer suggests that this reluctance would be much reduced if jurors are granted allowances even on the scale of witnesses. A proposal for the grant of subsistence and travelling allowances to jurors and assessors was submitted to Government, but it could not be sanctioned for want of funds. These remarks, however, indicate that this system which is in its infancy in these provinces is giving fairly satisfactory results, but the Judicial Commissioner doubts whether the conditions yet justify any great extension of trial by jury. The greatest difficulty is undoubtedly the small number of individuals suited to act as jurors and the great reluctance of many of those so fitted to serve as such.—A. P.

A STUDY IN CONTRAST.

ENGLISHMEN OF TO DAY AND OF 17TH CENTURY

RESISTANCE TO UNJUST MOGHUL TAXES

The following extracts which have an apt application to the present situation in Bardoli are taken from the Book "A Voyage to Surat in the year 1689." Giving a large Account of that City, and its Inhabitants, and of the English Factory there, as well as of the towns upon the Coast of Africa, Bombay, etc. etc., and other Maritime Towns upon the Red Sea, the Cape of Good Hope, published by J. Ovington, M.A., Chaplain to His Majesty, and printed at London for Jacob Tanson at the Judges Head in Fleet Street near the Inner Temple Gate 1696.

Page 149. (Regarding severity of the Mogul-Officers to the English at Surat).

The War with the Mogul.—The Island Depopulated and Impoverished, both by destroying the English Inhabitants, and wasting the fruit of the ground, especially of the Coco-Trees, whose Nuts are the Stable income upon it. And whatever the Original of this unhappy War was in other places, or upon what other Grounds soever it was commenced here the English had some just cause of murmuring and complaint, from the Treatment they had from the Mogul's Officers at Surat, very different from what they might in reason and equity expect. For at the first settling a Factory there, it was agreed upon between the great Mogul and our President, to have a permission of free Trade for two and an half per cent for all goods imported or exported; which were without any reason arbitrarily advanced to four per cent. beyond the Bounds of the First Agreement. And upon this very occasion the late Hon'ble President Bartholomew Harris has urged to me often this Case, that he thought it no injustice to evade the payment of as much Customs for the English Goods, as they were injured in them above two and an half per cent. by the Mogul. But this was not the only severity the English were and still are treated with; but before the Eruption of this last War, the very plate gold buttons which the Chief Factors wore upon their Cloaths, were demanded to be paid Custom for, as often as they crossed the River of Surat. This, to the Purse Marine particularly, was insufferable, whose employment engages him frequently at Sualy, to which he must always pass the River; in as much as in a short time the very intrinsic value of his Gold Buttons would be spent in Custom. And we are all sensible how hard these violent despotick proceedings bear upon English spirits, totally unaccustomed to such servility, and blessed with such paternal constitutions, as appoint the meanest Subject Absolute Monarch of his petty Freehold. Exempt from all impositions, but what are voted by the Assembly of the whole Kingdom in its Representatives."

MISS SPOONER LEADS IN SECOND DAY'S FLYING

LONDON, July 21.

For nearly 500 miles in the second day's flying for the King's Cup, Miss Spooner was leading. She carried acid drops and chocolates and showed herself a wonderful pilot.—Reuter's Special.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA ACCEPTS PEACE PROPOSALS

LONDON, July 21.

Washington.—CzechosloJvakia has accepted M. Kellogg's proposals.—Reuter.

Ranchi, July 21.—Sir Frederick Gauntlett has arrived at Government House.—

(Continued from column 6).

the following should be its minimum terms:

MINIMUM TERMS.

"(1) All Satyagrahis sent to jail from Bardoli should be immediately released. (2) All confiscated lands, sold or unsold, should be returned to the original owners. (3) Buffaloes, wine, utensils, etc., which have been sold for a song, should be compensated for in kind at market value. (4) All patels and talatis who have either resigned or been dismissed should be taken on in service. (5) All other sentences imposed on account of the Satyagraha should be remitted."

CAMOUFLAGE NEED NOT BE PROLONGED.

Concluding Mr. Gandhi points out that as the Government are evidently not willing to accept any of these conditions Mr. Patel need not prolong the compromise camouflage. These talks need not deter the Satyagrahis and peasants of Bardoli from their duty though as propounders of truth and love, they should ever be ready for an honourable compromise, they should always stick to their pledge even at the cost of life.—A.P.

VALLABHBHAI TRIED HIS BEST

MORE LIGHT ON SURAT IMBROGLIO

IN CASE OF THE SARDAR'S ARREST

GANDHIJI READY TO TAKE HIS PLACE

GODHRA, July 22.

Describing his part in the Bardoli struggle in the course of a signed article in "Navajeevan," published this morning, Mahatma Gandhi writes: "I have been, as it were, in the Bardoli struggle from its beginning though the leader of the struggle is Vallabhbhai Patel. He can take me there at any moment he pleases. He needs no advice from me but he does consult me before taking any serious measures; still, he does everything on his own responsibility. Both of us have decided that I should not be dragged in to meetings, etc., because I am not able to take an active part in every detail of the movement. I fully sympathise with the steps so far taken by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and I am in agreement also with the action decided upon by him on the present occasion. I am prepared to take his place if he is arrested. So long as he is there, there is no need for me even to go to Bardoli."—A.P.

(From Our Special Political Correspondent).

SURAT, July 22.

Be it said to the credit of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel that he tried his utmost to meet the point of view of the Government of Bombay with regard to the Bardoli question, specially I think in view of His Excellency having taken the trouble of coming down personally to Surat. But the Governor could not unfortunately, appreciate the anxiety of Mr. Patel to arrive at an honourable settlement with the result that there now seems very little hope of the settlement in the near future. Though threats of repression are in the air, Bardoli remains unperturbed.

MR. PATEL IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel has gone to Bombay to see his brother, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel who is leaving Bombay on the 26th inst. for a short visit to Burma prior to his going to Simla. Mr. Vallabhbhai is returning to Bardoli on the 23rd of July.

At the time when one wonders at the attempts of the "Times of India" to malign Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and to create misunderstanding between him and his friends I understand from "one in the know" that the reporter of the "Times of India" accompanied His Excellency in his special train for some portion of the journey from Poona to Simla at the Governor's special request. I also understand that some proposals which appeared in the leader of the "Times of India" on the 16th instant were the result of his conversation with Sir Leslie Wilson and were made with a view to create a suitable atmosphere for a compromise. This is the secret of the change of policy of the "Times of India".

VALLABHBHAI TO BE ARRESTED?

A strong rumour has gained currency that Mr. Vallabhbhai will very soon be arrested. I have learnt it after a careful inquiry that there is now nothing more left for Mr. Vallabhbhai to be done in Bardoli. The cultivators of the Taluka have, by now received all that their Sardar had to give. There is now no doubt that Mahatmaji has made all his preparations to proceed to Bardoli the moment the Sardar is arrested.

AN ECONOMIC MOVEMENT.

Those who care to know well that Mr. Vallabhbhai has up-to-now tried his best to prevent the Bardoli question from assuming a wider importance than it deserves. It is to him a purely economic movement of a local nature. I understand he has wired to Sardar Kartarsing not to come to Bardoli with band of workers. Lalaji, Pandit Motilalji and other distinguished leaders who were anxious to come to Bardoli have now at the special request of Mr. Patel abandoned their idea of coming here either to watch or to guide the movement.

NO CHANGE VISIBLE IN GOVT'S ATTITUDE

GANDHIJI ON MINIMUM TERMS OF COMPROMISE

GODHRA, July 22.

In the course of a signed article in "Navjeevan" discussing the pourparlours between Mr. Valabhbhai Patel and the Governor of Bombay at Surat, Mahatma Gandhi asserts that no change whatever is visible in the Government's former attitude on the Bardoli question and that the heart of the Government has become worse than a stone. He condemns the press note issued by the Government outlining the conditions required to be fulfilled by the peasants before any re-inquiry could be granted and says that if the Government wants to do justice at all and if a compromise should be arrived at

(Continued on Col. 4.)

IMPEDIMENT TO HIGHER EDUCATION

STUDENTS' PROTEST AGAINST "MONSTROUS PROPOSAL"

The hurricane campaign started by the Youth League against the proposed measure to enhance school and college fees, culminated, once again, in raising the united and emphatic protest of the student community of Bombay against the unpopular measure. Following the meetings held daily in various local schools and colleges, another largely attended protest meeting was held in the Servants' of India Society Hall, on Sunday evening. The hall was crowded to overflowing, and the audience was fully representative of the various colleges in Bombay. Miss Mithan Tata, Bar-at-Law, presided, and among the prominent persons who addressed the meeting, were Mr. K. Natarajan and Mr. M. C. Chagla.

"A BIG JUMP."

Miss Mithan Tata, in the course of her speech, said the proposed measure was a serious handicap to aspiring young men of this Presidency. It was a matter of common knowledge, she said, how difficult it was already for many Indian students to make both ends meet, and how very often to get a little decent education they had to forego their meals and remain half-starved. The increase was not a very small one, but worked 46 per cent more than the existing fees in schools, and 30 per cent. more in colleges. The Government were negotiating a "big jump" which the students could ill-afford.

Discussing thes argument put forward by the Minister of Education, she said that the policy of robbing 'Peter to pay Paul' was always a very unpopular and bad one. (Cries: "let him resign.") It was no argument on his part to say that because provision was to be made for primary education, higher education must suffer. ... ...

"The measure is of such a nature that you must voice your united protest against it," concluded the speaker.

CUT TALL POPPIES FIRST.

"If the Government are in earnest in curtailing expenditure, let the axe be first applied to the tall poppies", said Mr. K. Sitaram, a students of the Law College. He humourously remarked that the Education Minister was not afflicted with such extraordinary ability and genius that he should continue to

(Continued on next page.)

NEHRU COMMITTEE'S DELIBERATIONS

ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE MEETS AT LUCKNOW ON AUG. 25

DELHI, July 22.

Dr. Ansari, president of the Indian National Congress, wires the following from Bhopal:

The committee appointed by the All Parties' Conference at Bombay to draw up the principles of the future Constitution for India has been continuously sitting for weeks at Allahabad, under the presidency of Pandit Motilal Nehru, chairman of the Committee. Its arduous labour are now almost completed, and the report of the committee is likely to be in the hands of the public by 10th August at the latest. I consider it my duty to acknowledge with gratitude the result of the Committee's deliberations, in which the members have participated, unmindful of the trying climate of Allahabad. Under the terms of the Bombay Resolution the final meeting was to be called early in August and, therefore, the report of the Committee should have been published earlier. I do however, think that a task of such supreme importance could have been accomplished in a shorter period of time than has already been taken. I believe that a fortnight will be enough to give the representatives of all organisations taking part in the Conference to prepare the report.

LUCKNOW THE VENUE.

I have, therefore, selected Lucknow as the most suitable venue for the meeting of the All Parties Conference and having all the circumstances in view, I have fixed 25th August as the most suitable date. I must now appeal to all the various constituent bodies taking part in the Conference to hold meetings of their organisations with a view to consider the report of the Committee and elect their representatives for the Lucknow meeting at as early a date as possible and inform the Secretary of the All India Congress Committee of their names. I do earnestly appeal in particular to the All-India Moslem League to show a more active and lively interest in this most important meeting of the Conference and not to fail to send its elected representatives to Lucknow. The Nehru Committee has had the benefit of advice of some of the best brains from amongst our countrymen, including, as it did, politicians, jurists and public men with vast and varied experience of practical problems of Government and administration. Their considered report is, therefore, entitled to the serious and respectful consideration of the country. I also appeal to the press of the country, especially the Nationalist section, thereof to give the report its most careful thought and to so mould and guide public opinion as may be really helpful in giving a useful and constructive lead. Mere faultfinding or destructive criticism has so far done little good and in the present state of our country it is bound to do considerable harm to the nationalist cause.—A. P.

RAJA NARENDRANATH & SIMON COMMISSION

"REACTIONARY PROPOSALS" IN NAME OF PUNJAB HINDUS

PANDIT MISRA'S STATEMENT

WILL MAHASABHA TAKE DISCIPLINARY ACTION?

Pandit Dwarkaprasad Misra, M.L.A., has issued the following statement to the press:—

"I have just noticed in the Lahore weekly "People," the summary of a memorandum prepared by Raja Narendranath for the submission before the Simon Commission. Some of the proposals embodied in this document in the name of Hindus of the Punjab are so shamelessly reactionary that no Hindu, wherever he may happen to reside, can go through them without being stirred to unmeasured wrath. In view of the fact that he is an ex-President of the Hindu Sabha and is still on its Executive Committee, and is trusted to the extent of having been elected one of its representatives to the All-Parties' Conference, the country does not know how it should understand the Mahasabha in this respect. Shall it come to the same conclusion to which Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, who in the legislative Assembly owes allegiance to the same Party to which almost all Sabha leaders belong, came at Bombay when he declared in the All-Parties' Conference that there is not a pin to choose between the Hindu Mahasabha and the Muslim League. I know that Hindu Sabha leaders will resent such an inference as did Dr. Moonje at the Conference, and stated that on questions of public administration the Mahasabha was entirely in agreement with the Congress.

"A BREACH OF DISCIPLINE."

Some of the public men present here will perhaps recollect that I challenged this statement there and then, drawing the Doctor's attention to the acceptance of a seat on the Punjab Simon Committee by Raja Narendranath. In reply, Dr. Moonje admitted that the Raja had broken discipline of the Sabha, and said that the Sabha had disowned him so far as questions of public administrations were concerned, though not on purely communal questions. I was not satisfied with this answer, but knowing full well that the matter was not to end there I resumed my seat exclaiming that the Doctor had indulged in mere hair-splitting.

Hardly three days had passed after the dispersing of the Conference and Raja Narendranath came out with a press statement assuring the Punjab Hindus that he had not been disowned by the Sabha so far as the communal interests of the Hindus were concerned.

It will be admitted that, if not in the interest of the Hindu Sabha itself, at least for an effective boycott of the Simon Commission in the Punjab, Dr. Moonje President of the Sabha, ought to have publicly told the Raja the distinction between questions of public administrations and purely communal questions. As he did not find time even to challenge the Raja's statement the latter has now come out with his own views about communal interests of the Hindus and the politics of Mahasabha. He has clearly laid down in his memorandum that the British element in Services is essential and is necessary for the maintenance of peace in the country, and is not the third party that exploits communal feelings for prolonging its stay, but is an agency that lays down a standard of impartiality and maintains it. Further on, he says if the Hindus of other Provinces who are not members of the Congress do not require the British agency. Let them say so. The Mahasabha has said nothing to the contrary.

A CLEAR INFERENCE.

The clear inference is that, in the Rajas' opinion the Congress is definitely opposed to the retention of the British element in Services, and that the Hindu Mahasabha is indifferent. Is this a correct statement of views of the Mahasabha on a question that affects the most vital interests of the country and on which all Nationalist Parties are agreed? Has the Mahasabha granted autonomy to its various provinces? Is Raja Narendranath an accredited spokesman of the Punjab Hindu Sabha, and does the Hindu Mahasabha propose to take any disciplinary action against him? These are some of the questions that await answer from the President of the Hindu Sabha in the interests of the Sabha, the Hindu community, and the country at large.

A LONDON BARRISTER'S FATE

DISAPPEARS AFTER LEAVING NEWCASTLE FOR GLASGOW

NO SIGN OF MISSING AEROPLANE

LONDON, July 21.

Considerable anxiety is felt regarding the fate of London barrister named Warwick who disappeared after leaving Newcastle yesterday for Glasgow. The Scottish Flying Club is scouring the lonely moors of the South of Scotland and broadcasting stations have appealed to listeners in remote districts to communicate any signs of the missing aeroplane.—Reuter's Special.

CLOSE OF BRILLIANT CAREER

DAME ELLEN TERRY DEAD

"MOST BELOVED" OF STAGE CELEBRITIES

LONDON, July 21.

The death has occurred of Dame Ellen Terry.—Reuter.

(The death of Dame Ellen Terry, G. B. E., which Reuter announces, removes from the English Stage one of the most accomplished and charming personalities. Born in 1848 in a well-known family with a theatrical tradition, there was nothing surprising that Ellen took to the stage quite early in life. She began her career when she was only 8 years old under Charles Kean, and soon came to be known as a very popular actress. Her success on the stage was due to the natural bent in her and the fortune that she had in being associated from the start of her theatrical career. Trained under a master of the art, Charles Kean, Ellen Terry's first appearance on the stage was on April 17, 1875 as Portia in the elaborate revival of Merchant of Venice under the Bancrofts management. This was followed by a succession of smaller triumphs, culminating in her remarkable and beautiful impersonation of Olina in the dramatised version of Vicar of Wakefield. The performance attracted the attention of Henry Irving and he secured her for his leading lady for the Lyceum Theatre. Thus began a long artistic partnership, in the success of which Ellen Terry's attractive personality and complete devotion to her work played a large part. With the Lyceum Company she visited the United States several times. Later she appeared in Bernard Shaw's plays, her performance as the herone in "Captain Branfond's Conversion" being a remarkable success. Her stage jubilee was cele-Dame of the Order of the British Empire. At an advanced age she appeared in a special performance to celebrate the Coronation of King George V as Mistress Page in "The Merry Wives of Windsor" and astonished the public by the beauty and freshness of her acting. Her still greater triumph was in 1919 when she appeared as the Nurse in "Romeo and Juliet" at the Legue Theatre, London. She was keenly interested in benevolent movements for the support of old and necessitous members of the theatrical profession and gave freely of her large emoluments to all worthy causes).

THREE DAY'S HARTAL IN CAIRO

NATIVE BAR'S PROTEST

LONDON, July 22.

Cairo.—The native bar has declared three days' strike as a protest against the alleged illegal suspension of the constitution. Public opinion is apparently divided over the Government's action.—Reuter.

COLOUR BAR AGAIN

AUCTION SALE OF PLOTS TO EUROPEANS ONLY

PATHETIC APPEAL OF INDIANS IN MOMBASSA

The following cable has been received in Simla from the Indian Association Mombassa: Kenya Government has advertised the sale of residential plots in Mombassa belonging to the Crown. The official gazette of the 3rd instant restricts the rights to bid and to occupy to Europeans only. The sales takes place on the 11th proximo. We have tried to secure postponement to enable us to take legal proceedings. Government is adamant in refusing any postponement. Law requires a month's notice before auction. Kindly intervene, and get a postponement of at least three months.—A. P.

E. I. RY. STRIKE THICKENS

(Continued from previous page)

spectators who obviously enjoyed the success of the strikers in holding up the train. Huge crowds gathered at the station and at railway bridges. Their demeanour was rather excited; but hardly hostile. With the aid of Auxiliaries the train was allowed to enter the station with no demonstration beyond slight jeering.

ENGINE OVERTURNS.

Reaching Villipuram at 4 we left it at 6-30. Afterwards everything went on well until last night's derailment at 11-30 near Kattupakkam. All passengers were asleep but were rudely awakened by the jolt. Descending from the train, Mr. Moloney continued: "I saw the guard running along with a lantern shouting that the engine has overturned. Reaching the head of the train I found the engine lying on its side giving out great gusts of steam. The mail-van behind was practically intact, and behind the mail-van badly smashed and leaning over it at a dangerous angle, was a third class coach from which groans and cries were coming. The driver, fireman and two policemen who travelled along the footplate had a marvellous escape. At the time of the accident the engine had ascended a slight incline and therefore had a slower pace. The accident might have been more appalling but for this. The passengers at once set about extricating the unfortunate occupants of the third class coach. The two first to be helped out were two young Indian girls who were quite courageous about the adventure, though somewhat upset. The task did not prove difficult except in the case of an oldman whose feet were wedged in some broken boats and who was shrieking for release.

CAPT. MILLER'S RESCUE EFFORTS.

Captain A. B. Millar 2nd-13th F. F. Rifles who was a passenger returning from leave entered the coach through the window and after a considerable labour managed with some assistance to extricate the oldman. Luckily Dctor Anbupillai, Sub-Assistant Surgeon who himself had occupied with his two nices (the girls mentioned above) the compartment and his nephew rendered first-aid. The oldman had a compound fracture of both legs and the doctor manufactured slints as best as he could. Captain Millar tore his shirt for bandages, myself assisting by producing a bottle of iodine. Doctor or Gardiner, Principal of the Bishop Heber College, Trichinopoly, who was also a passenger saw to the welfare of other extricated persons who did not require medical attendance. Six were injured, none dangerously except the oldman.

Shortly after the accident two motor cars were seen dashing along the public road but when hallooed to, they did not stop. After sometime the approaching Down Boat Mail's searchlight was visible. Among its occupants was Colonel Malcomson I. M. S. who had brought a medicine chest and he was able to give thorough medical attention to the injured. As the night were on a number of District officials including the District Magistrate the Superintendent of Police, and Sub-Collector came for the purpose of inquiry. The accident was caused by the removal of fish plates at each end of two parallel rails. The rails were then left "in situ" by the wreckers but the vibration of the engine crossing them caused them to leave the track with the result above described."—A. P.

RAILWAY STATION RUSHED

SF RETO COAL STORAT:

MADRAS, July 21.

Details of the shooting at Tuticorin show that the firing was resorted to after considerable violence on the part of the strikers. They removed the rails, cut telegraph wires, removed weighing scales and smashed level crossing gates and other furniture. The loco engine shed was considerably damaged and many engines were disabled.

At Melur the strikers stoned a passenger train the driver of which steamed off quickly leaving the guard behind. The latter however managed to escape injury. The crowd then turned its attention to the Melur station staff. They first resorted to looting. The station master ran away in terror and the crowd exulting over its success attacked a police constable whom at brutally assaulted. An old woman saved his life by locking him up in her cottag. An inspector of police with an armed posse of men came to the spot and dispersed the crowd, and released the constable.

RAILWAY STATION RUSHED.

Later in the evening the mob rushed the Tuticorin railway station showering brickbats and other missiles on the police and the station staff and demanded the surrender of the police constable who fearing violence opened fire in self-defence. The mob then turned its attention to the engine shed where, after damaging all the available engines, it set fire to the upper class

STRIKERS THROW STONES AT TRAINS

POLICE ARREST TWELVE MEN

MADRAS, July 21.

Reports from several places indicate that strikers are becoming more and more violent in their methods. At Vallavaram a morning passenger train was held up the couplings were removed and huge obstructions were placed on the line, the strikers making a determined effort to stop the train. The police eventually arrived and arrested twelve men including a college student.

EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES EMPTY.

Last night a train which left Madras had to return with the glass panes of the upper class carriages broken. This morning's Rameswaram express left practically empty. At noon to-day huge crowds of strikers collected opposite the Egmore railway police station demanding the release of their comrades. An armed reserve under Mr. Gasson, Deputy Commissioner of Police, charged the crowd with the butt ends of rifles and cleared the road of the strikers.

Water coolies in Gudvancheri and menials at the Madras Beach have represented their willingness to return to duty. —A.P.

BAN ON STRIKERS' MEETINGS

NIGHT RUNNING OF TRAINS STOPPED

MADRAS, July 22.

The S. I. Railway strike situation remains unchanged. According to the latest information casualties in the last night's train derailment at Kattupakkam are one passenger seriously injured (since succumbed) and seven others excluding three constables slightly injured. Reports show that damage to property still continues at various stations.

The police Commissioner has prohibited meetings of strikers in the city. Any assembly of more than five strikers will be dispersed, by force if necessary. With a view to give the staff sufficient rest and to minimise the risk of accidents, the authorities have suspended night running of trains on the metre-gauge for the time being. It is reported that the broad gauge is still quiet, but, for the above reasons and owing to monsoon, night running west of Shoranur has been suspended.—A. P.

BRITISH ATTITUDE TOWARDS INDIA

MR. JINNAH'S IMPRESSIONS

LABOUR PARTY DEEPLY COMMITTED TO SUPPORT OF COMMISSION

BOYCOTT---THE ONLY ANSWER

LONDON, July 21.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, leader of the Independents in the Legislative Assembly who has been six weeks in London studying British public opinion on Indian matters, left for Dublin accompanied by Mr. S. Chetty. He will sail for Bombay on 10th August. On the eve of leaving London, interviewed by Reuter, Mr. Jinnah said:

"While in London I naturally wanted to understand the British attitude towards India. I met those whom I wanted to meet and those who wanted to meet me. and I gather there is no chance for reason or argument. Those in authority are determined to force their decision, right or wrong, upon India. A few well-meaning people are utterly helpless and carry no weight in the English political circles.

BOYCOTT, THE ONLY ANSWER.

With regard to the Simon Commission I find that the British Government is determined to thrust the Commission upon India as it is now constituted. The Labour Party are too deeply committed to the support of the Commission and notwithstanding the fact that there is a section amongst them who realise that they were taken in and have made a mistake, the party as a whole cannot retrieve from the position they have taken up. The only answer India can give is to stand by its decision of boycott of the Commission and dispel the delusion that the boycott will weaken or breakdown. I am convinced that it is waste of time to discuss matters with those who are determined to dictate to India or those who admit that the mistake has been made and are unabe to rectify it."—Reuter.

IMPEDIMENT TO HIGHER EDUCATION

(Continued from previous page).

receive his fat remuneration, while a premium was placed on higher education. Amidst enthusiastic cheering, the speaker proposed:

"This meeting of the students of Bombay records its emphatic protest against the proposed enhancement of fees in schools and colleges and considers the measure as highly detrimental to the educational progress of the Presidency."

Mr. P. F. Doctor in seconding the resolution, condemned the measure as unwise and unstatesmanlike.

A MONSTROSITY.

Mr. M. C. Chagla said there was no greater crime in the face of humanity than to place more obstacles than already existing in the path of education. He pointed out that the schools and colleges in this Presidency were paying 50 per cent. of the expenditure that was being incurred by the Government on these institutions. Nowhere else in the world was such a large proportion of expenditure borne by the students than in Bombay. This solitary fact, he said, was in itself a strong defence that the students should not be further taxed. In England, the speaker continued, a young man receiving higher education was conscious of the fact that he would find employment somewhere, but in India a graduate was faced with blank and dismal prospects. It was simply monstrous that a Government should try to put more obstacles in the way of higher education.

Arguing the constitutional aspect of the question, he said that the Legislative Council having voted against the measure, the only course left open for the Education Minister, Mr. Harilal Desai, was to resign. On the other hand, the Education Minister had supported the measure and put forward arguments which were simply astounding.

Miss Wagle, supporting the resolution, said that Government should not make education a luxury to the poor.

HARM TO FUTURE GENERATION.

Mr. K. Natrajan said there was a school of thought in this country which believed that it would be for the good of the country if the schools and colleges were closed down because the sort of education they received only did disservice to the country, but he was glad the large attendance on that day was an index that the students of Bombay thought otherwise. He said the subject which they were discussing that evening was of much greater importance than many other questions which loomed large in the public eye. The restrictions sought to be placed on education, was not only an injury to the present generation but to the future generation as well. It would be a very great handicap to higher education.

Here the speaker sounded a note of warning to the audience not to presuppose that Government would not do anything in the matter. He asked them to be optimistic and said that perhaps the Education Minister was at loggerheads with his party and wanted public support to base his action upon.

At this, the audience became rather impatient and began hissing.

MR. NATRAJAN'S ADVICE.

Mr. Natrajan appealed to them to always take a generous view of others' action and not impute motives to them. He said they should be grateful to the Education Minister for showing so much concern for primary education.

After several speakers had addressed the gathering, the following resolutions were also passed amidst loud applause.

This meeting requests the members of the Bombay Legislative Council to raise the question by an adjournment motion, and also to throw out any measure brought forward by the Government in this matter.

Resolved that copies of the resolutions be sent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Registrar of the University, Minister of Education, leaders and secretaries of the different parties in the Council.

Simla.—H. E. the Viceroy and party left Sunday afternoon on the Viceroy's Monsoon tour.

Simla.—Sir Malcolm Hailey returned on Sunday morning from the Baspa Valley tour.

MRS. BESANT MPROVING

LONDON, July 21.

Mrs. Besant, who has been suffering from a severe chill, has improved and is able to walk.—Reuter.

POLICE BAYONET CROWD

MADRAS, July 21.

The Trivandrum express which left Madras last night was held up at noon to-day at Vikravandi (near Villupuram) by a huge body of strikers who got into the train and placed boulders and branches of trees in front of the engine and also pelted stones at the police and the passengers. The police ultimately bayonetted the mob injuring twenty-two men. The express is now on its way to Villupuram.

The boat mail from Dhanushkodi left Cuddalore station just after one p.m. and should ordinarily arrive in Madras at half past six in the evening.—A. P.

STREETS NOISES IN BOMBAY

(Continued from page 6.)

is impossible to move freely on the already dirty footpaths of this road without brushing against these mendicants who deafen the air with their whining solicitations. At the corner of the Alexandra Cinema there is a Mahomedan beggar who every night keeps the place lively till very late at night. Being blessed with a most powerful voice one can hear him for half a mile round. Nobody can sleep till he retires. Yet the Police allows this! There is also an old woman who is a regular nuisance, to all concerned. She ought to have been taken care of in a camp or some other charitable institution long ago. Every body is sick of her in this locality. There are many other strong-voiced beggars who regularly visit this locality, and till very late at night they prowl about. The penny whistle players are another intolerable nuisance. These and the singers on the road disturb the peace of the locality till 2 or 3 a.m., and as no policeman ever checks them they probably believe that they have every right to enliven the nights with their horrible music.

INDIFFERENCE OF THE POLICE.

The night coffee sellers are another nuisance that is very disturbing. They rattle their cups up and down the road till the small hours of the morning. The cake sellers, who shout their wares breathlessly, for ten minutes at a stretch at one's door, are evidently doing good business in this locality as their number is increasing. Lately, we have had an addition in the ice cream seller who rings a loud bell besides shouting to announce his presence. He moves at about 11 p.m. when one just begins to sleep. We must not forget the syces who are numerous in this locality. They answer the Cooee, or call of the wild, in a most weird manner in the dead of the night. It is evidently a custom of the Bhaya, but it is very annoying. He is also a notorious singer at night on the road. I will pass over the noises caused by the motor cars, the tram, workshops where late works are frequently carried out, and the usual trouble on the roads, the inevitable Tom Tom, to give me an idea what a peaceful place Bellasis Road and vicinity is. This is only typical of many places in Bombay. Well, Sir, "Urbs Prima in Indis" cannot claim to be a civilized city so long as this state of things continues. Wat surprises one is the indifference of the Police in such matters. The beggar nuisance especially is a disgrace to any civilized city.

ANANARCHISTS' PLOT

SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE

LONDON, July 22.

Paris.—According to the Narbonne correspondent of the "Echo de Paris," the plot mentioned in the message of 12th July was hatched by anarchists in a wood on the outskirts of Barcelona, directed against King Alfonso on the occasion of the opening of five-mile tunnel through the Pyrenees from Morges d'Arbel to Confranc. The plot was discovered by the Narbonne police, who, after making two arrests, the raided the notorious Spanish haunts and made further arrests including a French anarchist Secretary with plenty of money in his possession. The police also seized certain compromising papers. Other arrests were made in Catalonia.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN JAMSHEDPUR

OUTSTANDING ISSUES

MR. JOSHI'S SUGGESTION FOR SETTLEMENT

JAMSHEDPUR, July 18.

The following is the continuation of the report from the Special Representative of the Free Press who was deputed to study the Labour situation there:—

On 17th December, 1927, the men of the Sheet Mills went on strike because although there was not enough work for all the working days in the week the management paid the workers their wages for the whole week and on days that there was no work asked the workers to help in making some roads and doing other odd jobs. The workers struck work on the ground that they would only do the work for which they were paid notwithstanding the fact that it was open to the management to pay them only for the days for which there was work and also that the covenanted workers receiving contracted wages freely engaged themselves in such odd jobs under similar conditions. The strike was ended by 28th December. This did not have the sanction of the Labour Association or its authority.

AN UNAUTHORISED STRIKE.

The next step took place on 17th February, 1928. They returned to work on 23rd February when the details of the reorganization scheme were made known to them. This strike also was without the authority of the Labour Association and was precipitated without the knowledge that the Joint Committee which had by that time been appointed had taken up the matter and the workers knew that in a few days they would be informed about the reorganization scheme. Further the Crane-Drivers refused to change checks and persisted in their insubordination till the 1st of May owing to the forbearance of the Management on account of Mr. Andrew's intervention. On 1st May the management enforced discipline and the crane-drivers submitted with the exception of a few who were discharged.

On 21st April the men of the Boiler plant went on strike rendering a large section of the works idle and in violation of the advice tendered to the contrary by the Labour Association. By their action the Boiler plant men rendered idle about 4,000 workers and the Company after continuing to pay them till 1st May paid off all those workers rendered idle by the Boiler strike. But out of the 4,000 rendered idle they found work for 2,000 and thus minimised the suffering to the least extent possible.

SUCCESSFUL HARTALS.

It was a master stroke of guerilla warfare when the strikers in May finding the works restarting activities on 17th May in spite of the Boiler men not returning to work planned hartals for short periods. The first hartal was called for one hour on 18th May and was a failure. The second was called for 24 hours on 25th May was a complete success. The third hartal was called for 1st June for 48 hours and was an equal success. The Management declared a lock-out on 1st June. At the time of the Lock-out 3,000 men belonging to the second shift were on duty within the works and their services were retained. After the expiration of the hartal period a large number of workers presented themselves for work but were refused admittance. The management opened certain departments on 9th July and the entire works on 16th July. The workers retaliated by picketting and have succeeded in keeping back the entire body of workers that were locked out with the exception of a couple of hundred men who returned on the Management terms. The strength of the Company's employees, before the Lock-out was approximately 21,000 skilled and unskilled workers and 6,000 weekly labourers engaged on coolie work. Of these about 3 to 4 thousand workers are still working. About 8,000 workers are estimated to have left Jamshedpur. Over 15,000 are left at Jamshedpur retaliating for the Lock-out of the Management by refusing to rejoin on the Management's terms. But out of the 23,000 workers involved by the lock-out it is possibly only 3,000 that might have taken active or passive part in the Departmental strikes while the remaining 20,000 only allowed themselves to show sympathy by joining the hartals and thus invited the lock-out. If the Management had not locked out it is likely that these 20,000 workers would have resumed their duties as a matter of course. But the lock-out forced them to throw in their lot with the strikers.

RISK OF RECURRING HARTALS.

In fairness to the management it has to be pointed out that they dare not take any risk of the recurrence of hartals which risk was certainly present if they had not declared a lock-out. The Steel Works Plant once it is set in motion has to be kept up all the 24 hours in the day and all the seven days in the week. The furnace or the oven brought up to and maintained at a certain temperature when left unminded for 24 hours by hartals results in damage and dislocation which not only involves serious financial loss but also more serious dislocation to the Plant. The management have therefore no alternative in the matter. They have to work the Plant continuously or to close them for definite periods.

FOREIGN EXPERTS ON HIGH SALARIES.

Now taking the Labour side of the question the workers say:—"Look at the record of wages for the last so many years. We used to receive increase annually till the last four or more years ago. It may be that the Company's financial conditions did not permit of revision of wages but this financial stringency did not prevent the Company from importing highly paid foreign experts and increase the number of the highly paid staff. We have been told about these reorganization schemes, for the last two years. But not in a single case had these schemes been announced except after we went on strike.

Workers also complain seriously about the unrepresentative and unresponsive character of the Executive of the Labour Association. They justify their strikes without previous consultation with the Labour Association on the ground that the Labour Association was really very apologetic for the management and concerned itself more with understanding the Management's difficulty rather than interpreting workers' views to the Management. Serious complaints are similarly made about the labour organisation department under Mr. Naoroji. It is said that this department only increased red-tape and routine procedure, but did not secure to workers any better redress of their grievances. On the contrary it trampled on their sentiments, rights and privileges.

QUESTION OF WAGES.

The other serious cause of the discontent is in regard to wages. Workers demand substantial increases. The Management is in agreement with workers that there should be an increase in wages and have to achieve that object introduced in the scheme of bonus involving distribution of Rs. 10 lakhs yearly on the basis of minimum production 500,000 tons and also given a promise of revision of wages with retrospective effect from the date of opening of the Works. Thus the outstanding issue on which there is a complete divergence of opinion between the Management and workers is narrowed to one issue of retrenchment. But one has only to move with the workers to realise that in addition to the question of retrenchment what has led to the present situation is the accumulated grievances of individual and sectional character in the last few years as also a feeling of discontent at what is regarded as discriminating treatment accorded to Indian and non-Indian workers. Workers also hold strong views on the series of incidents that led to the different strikes from 17th December to 1st June which are opposed to views held and expressed by the Management.

OUTSTANDING ISSUES.

What emerges from the mass of conflicting views and versions as outstanding issue understanding in regard to which is a condition preceding to amicable settlement are:—

(1) Re-employment of men; (2) Retrenchment; (3) Revision of wages, and (4) Recognition of rival Labour Association.

Workers' demands are:—

(1) Every worker who was on the list of the Company's employees before the present troubles began should be re-engaged.

(2) In regard to retrenchment the Company and workers shall refer the question to an arbitration and whatever retrenchment is agreed upon shall be given effect to by a process of not filling up vacancies.

(3) Wages shall be revised on the basis of fixed percentage of increase for different classes of employees as 25 per cent. for employees receiving Rs. 100 and under. 15 per cent. for salaries of Rs. 200 and under, and 10 per cent. for salaries above Rs. 300.

(4) The Labour Association of which Mr. Homi is the leader shall be recognised.

In view of the Management they can agree to no settlement which does not secure to them (1) right to employ as many men as the requirements of the works need, (2) to eliminate undesirable employees and (3) right to refuse to recognise Mr. Homi as spokesman of workers.

As had been stated in the beginning Mr. Homi has stated that he would not allow any question of personality to stand in the way of a settlement. This reduces the outstanding issues in regard to which no satisfactory solution has presented itself so far to (1) the right to immediate retrenchment and (2) to eliminate undesirable employees.

MR. JOSHI'S SUGGESTIONS.

Mr. Joshi, it is understood, has proposed that workers should recognise the right of the Management to retrenchment in return for payment of compensation at the rate of one month's wages for every year of completed service and that in regard to non-engagement of men, the Management shall follow some general rules calculated to ensure that workers with long periods of service receive preference over workers with shorter periods of service to their credit. In regard to rival labour associations, Mr. Joshi has suggested, it is said, reconstitution of both the associations into one united body.

BOMBAY M, L, A's WARNING TO LORD IRWIN

APPEAL FOR INTERVENTION ON BARDOLI DISPUTE

The following letter has been addressed by Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, Jamnadas M. Mehta and D. V. Belvi to His Excellency the Governor-General for India in Council Simla.

May it please Your Excellency.

When the issue in Bardoli is daily becoming more and more acute and when a powerful Anglo-Indian paper like "The Times of India" has been virtually inciting the Government of Bombay to a policy of bloodshed, we think it is our duty as representatives of the Bombay Presidency in the Assembly to draw the attention of the Government of India to the extreme gravity of the situation and to the necessity of conciliatory measures which might still at the eleventh hour lead to a peaceful settlement of dispute that has arisen between the Government of Bombay and the Bardoli peasantry.

INTRINSICALLY ECONOMIC.

The issue is intrinsically an economic one. the agriculturists of Bardoli object to the increased assessment as a result of the new divisional settlement, on the grounds that the basis of the assessment was erroneous that the method of the enquiry was defective and perfunctory, and that the assessment founded on such incomplete material was not valid or binding on them. The representatives of the Surat District in the Bombay Legislative Council were satisfied that the increased assessment was unjust. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, the leader of the Bardoli peasantry drew pointed attention of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to the serious blemishes in the new settlement and the nine Gujarat members in the Bombay Council endorsed that opinion; since then several other members of the Bombay Council from Sind, Bombay city, Maharashtra and Karnatic have added their personal testimony to the justice of the complaint.

UNANIMOUS SUPPORT.

The deputation of the Merchants Chamber of Bombay which waited on His Excellency the Governor of Bombay made an admirable but futile attempt at settlement and ultimately its representative in the Bombay Council had to resign his seat. That body also has admitted practically the whole case against the new settlement and three members of the Servants of India Society have come to identical conclusions. Eminent public men in other province have recently expressed themselves in similar strain on this issue. There can be no question whatever that the Bardoli people have made out a strong Prima facie case for a fresh and impartial inquiry before they can be called upon to pay the increased assessment.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S RECKLESSNESS.

But the Government of Bombay have remained untouched by the universal testimony regarding the injustice of the increases assessment; they have turned down the demand for a fresh inquiry with what seems to us a reckless indifference to consequences and they have proceeded to levy the increased assessment by harsh and coercive methods whose legality and humanity are both open to question. This policy has steeled the Bardoli peasantry into a stronger resolve to resist the increasd assessment and it has driven all shades of public opinion —some of them the most moderate—into a reluctant but undoubted support of the Bardoli, Satyagraha. So keen has been this sympathy that over sixteen members of Bombay Legislative Council have resigned their seats as a protest and most of them have already been re-elected unopposed, there is little doubt that the remaining also will be returned.

NOW AN ALL-INDIA QUESTION.

The Bardoli question was at the beginning an economic and provincial issue; but owing to the unbending obstinacy of the Bombay Government it is fast becoming an all-India question of great significance. The virtual imprisonment of the Bardoli peasants in their own homes for the last four months, the harshness of the Jati officers, the wild disregard of law and commonsense in the auction sales of property attached in execution, and above all the threatened bloodshed, which has been openly advocated by the local Government organ, have raised a provincial question into one, which the Government of India cannot afford to ignore

NOT TOO LATE TO MEND.

It is not too late yet; but there is no time to be lost. The Hon. Mr. Patel, the President of the Assembly has very properly pointed out the truth about Bardoli with that unerring precision so characteristic of him. What he has said two months ago has been confirmed by subsequent events. We therefore earnestly request the intervention of the Government of India in the Bardoli question with a view to a peaceful just and honourable settlement.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE

ITS MANIFOLD ACTIVITIES

Mr. G. D. Koppikar, Joint Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Youth League writes:

For some time back reports have appeared in the press with regard to the activities of the Bombay Youth League, which have resulted in creating a certain misunderstanding about the activities of the League and that of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood. This misunderstanding has been caused due to the fact that in the first instance the activities of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and that of the Youth League are being discussed at one and the same place and in the second place most of the members of the Students' Brotherhood are also the members of the Youth League.

The Bombay Youth League is an institution formed in April last with a set object of participating actively in movement which will lead to the complete political, social and economic emancipation of the country,—an activity which, I think, the Bombay Students' Brotherhood cannot undertake by reason of its Constitution.

For the last two months, the Youth League has been engaged in various activities on the lines of its object and very recently it has taken a leading part in raising strong protests against the enhancement of fees in schools and colleges and it proposes to continue the agitation till the grievance is redressed. With regard to this agitation a misconception has occurred in the editorial columns of "The Indian National Herald" of the 16th instant, which has attributed the agitation to the Bombay Students' Brotherhood. The agitation owes its origin to the public meeting held by the Youth League under the chairmanship of Mr. Munshi in the hall of the Students' Brotherhood and the League is observing Sunday, the 22nd instant as the Students' Protest Day all over the city.

With regard to the Textile Workers' Strike in the city, a special meeting of the Committee of the League was held on Tuesday when a special sub-committee was appointed to concert measures in co-operation with the Mayor's Relief Committee to collect funds for the purpose of offering relief to the starving women and children.

All these activities are being carried on by the League in spite of its limited financial resources and I have to appeal to the citizens of Bombay to provide it with sufficient funds to maintain its activities which have evoked admiration from them and foremost amongst them from Mahatma Gandhi, who very recently congratulated its President. Mr. K. F. Nariman, for the work done by the members of the League in the cause of Bardoli.

MR. JHABWALA DEPRIVED OF HIS MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

22 YEARS OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICE

We are given to understand that Mr. Jhabvala, the well-known leader of Labour, has been abruptly deprived of his bread by his masters. He used to live on a mere pittance earned by his own hard endeavour in teaching in the Tutorial High School. Due to incrised public activity he had to curtail much of his teaching work till at last he was brought to a low allowance of Rs. 80 per month. Now his employers, the Principals of the above school, have compelled him to leave suddenly on the ground that his political and public activities were likely to cause the government to cease giving grant-in-aid to the school, though Government are understood to have done nothing of the sort. Mr. Jhabvala has 22 years of faithful and zealous educational service to his credit and was most popular with his pupils and the educational inspectors made eulogistic remarks about his teaching whenever they visited the school.

To The MANAGING AGENT, Bombay, 20th July, 1928.

The Himalaya Assurance Co., Ltd.

8, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

Dear Sir,

I write these few lines to express my extreme satisfaction in regard to the prompt settlement of the claim for Rs. 10,000/- (Rupees Ten Thousand) on the life of my uncle, late Mr. Vanmali Veerjee Shah of Bombay, and also to thank you for the early settlement you came to in this case without putting forward any difficulties.

I may safely say that your Company deserves to have as great or even greater success in the Insurance field more so as you are most prompt in this respect. I can safely recommend your Company to all my friends and it will satisfy me if you publish the same.

Wishing your Company every success in future.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) VENIDAS NEMCHAND.

Re-Claim Settlement for Rs. 10,000/- on the life of Mr. Vanmali Veerjee Shah (deceased).

Dear Sir,

We have personal knowledge of the above claim settlement. Nothing now remains for us to do but to give our most sincere thanks on behalf of the claiment for the ease and promptness with which you have attended to the payment of this claim of Rs. 10,000/- which certainly reflects great credit on the part of the Company.

(Sd.) DHARAMSHI RATANSHI,
,, MOHANLAL MAGANLAL GANDHI.

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NAWAB OF PALANPUR'S FILM

RECORD OF HIS TRAVELS ABROAD

(From A Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 5.

When the Nawab of Palanpur returns to India he will take with him not only his personal impressions of England, but a film record made by himself, for everyone to see.

The Nawab, accompanied by his personal secretary, Prince Limbdi, has, despite his very brief stay in London, found time to inspect many prominent manufacturing concerns. The first was the Kodak plant at Harrow, which had previously been inspected by the Duke of York in his capacity as President of the Industrial Welfare Society. Before visiting the factory His Highness was received in audience at Buckingham Palace by His Majesty the King.

This being the Nawab's first visit to England, the Kodak Company waived all restrictions and granted His Highness every facility during his tour. Not only was he taken into that portion of the factory where the secret processes connected with the manufacture of film are carried out, and over which ordinary visitors are never taken, but he was invited to photograph any part of the plant that came particularly under his notice.

A feature of the factory is the dark room—a huge concrete building, 504 feet long by 44 feet wide. It has no windows. The Nawab passed from the brightest daylight into the safety-red coating-room "light-locks" that exclude all actinic light without the aid of doors.

The temperature of the dark room, although it consists of a single chamber, ranges from freezing cold at one end to tropical heat at the other. This variation is both clearly defined and constant. Automatic waterscreens come into operation at the slightest undue rise of temperature in any part of the building, thus reducing fire-risks and isolating any portion threatened through accident or abnormal conditions. The factory is equipped to produce over 800,000,000 feet of film yearly. Thousands of cameras are produced a day, in addition to other photographic apparatus and materials.

The Nawab of Palanpur, who is a very keen amateur cinematographer, took several hundred feet of film while at the factory. Those he will add to the film of his travels he is making for the entertainment and instruction of his subjects.

The Nawab intends, first of all, to show the completed film to a selected audience composed of the teachers and principal scholars of the various schools. He will himself describe in detail the various scenes depicted on the screen, these representing the customs and scenery of European countries. Afterwards, the film will be loaned to the various schools, and the teachers themselves will describe it to the pupils.

Thus, probably, for the first time, an Indian ruler is making use of the small cine-kodak to make a living record of his experiences abroad.

The Nawab, who was accompanied by his suite, was entertained to luncheon by the Directors of the Kodak Company and personally conducted by them around the factory. The visit lasted more than four hours. His Highness expressed himself as being astonished at the spaciousness of the factory and the beauty of the surrounding gardens. As he passed from building to building, many of the workers came forward with requests for his autograph.

SUKKUR LLOYD BARRAGE

WORK FOR 1927-28 SEASON

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The programme of work for 1927-28 on the construction of the actual Barrage at Sukkur included work on six spans of the Barrage on the right bank of the River Indus and nine on the left bank. This work has been entirely completed, that on the left bank on the 27th May and that on the right on the 28th June.

Work on both the banks would have been completed by the end of May last but for the breach which occurred in the cofferdam on the right bank on the night of the 23rd April when the river was rising rapidly. Throughout June the river was abnormally high and work was carried on under conditions which caused great and continuous anxiety to all those engaged on it.

In spite of manifold difficulties, all the work as originally programmed for the season has been completed and the figures below give an idea of the quantity of work done between December 1927 and June 1928:—

Excavation under water and filling with wet earth 212, lacs cubic feet.

Steeling piling 4.1, lacs square feet.

Masonry 21, lacs cubic feet.

Dry stone pitching (permanent and temporary) 29, lacs cubic feet.

Laying of concrete blocks 10' x 5' x 3' 3.4

Delhi, July 20.—Following certain allegations of maltreatment of accused persons made against the Sub-Inspector in charge of Narela Police Station (near Delhi) before the Senior Superintendent of Police by a deputation from the village, it is understood that a departmental enquiry into the allegations has been set up by the authorities.—A. P.

Calcutta, 21st July.—J. E. Guzdar, constituted attorney of Messrs. P. E. Guzdar and Company who was extradited from Bangalore recently was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day and was ordered to be released on a bail of two lakhs of rupees. The case was adjourned till 27th instant.—A. P.

Glorious White Teeth

Are Dull Teeth Freed of Dingy Film

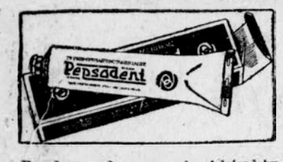
NOW, science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.

It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now—a sort of slippery coating.

It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, scientific combatants are found. Leading dentists widely urge it.



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Nature meant all women to be beautiful

In complexion at least Nature meant us all to be beautiful. Every night while we sleep Nature meant our complexions to be renewed and refreshed because she meant the outer layer of skin gradually to disappear as it was worn out and dried by exposure and give place to the clear, young skin which is always growing underneath.

That's what ought to happen. Often it doesn't. Often minute particles of the old, worn-out cuticle clog up the pores and positively stifle the young, growing skin. Then complexions grow dull and patchy. The way to prevent it is to assist Nature in Nature's way by gently rubbing in a little of that wonderful Mercolized Wax. If every night before you go to bed you gently massage your face and neck with pure Mercolized Wax, then while you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be gently, imperceptibly dissolving away every clogging particle of the old, weatherbeaten skin and giving the fresh, new skin a real chance.

In this simple, scientific fact lies the secret of most of our famous beauties. Their wonderful complexions are all due to their helping Nature to do its work, and you can do just the same thing. But be sure to get pure Mercolized Wax, for nothing else works in quite the same natural way. Any chemist will supply it.

MERCOLIZED WAX

DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

The

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Shyly disclaims to cover *all* of the people in the Bombay Presidency market. That would be courting incredulity.

But if, as an advertiser, you are seeking circulation in the Bombay market that is large enough to do an effective job, and productive enough to do an efficient job, then the

Bombay Samachar

should be your primary medium.

BOMBAY LAND REVENUE SYSTEM

(Continued from page 6.)

them that they are an exact index. For if they were exact indices it must be shown that the profits of agriculture rise and fall "exactly in the same proportion" as rents. This can easily be shown to be an incorrect assumption.

INSUFFICIENT DATA.

The claim of rental value can be attacked from two points. First it can be shown that we can never hope to obtain data about rental values which are numerous enough and reliable enough to enable us to get at correct result. Secondly whatever rental data we may get cannot afford an exact guide to judging the cultivator's condition. It is clear that the paucity or otherwise of the rental data will depend on the number of tenants. In a tract where this is small the rental value statistics will be few. In this case one has chiefly to depend on general impressions and it is generally agreed that the lands in the presidency are cultivated chiefly by the owners themselves. The exact extent of this cannot, however, be determined. Dr. Mann's surveys of the two Poona villages would seem to point out that in both these villages the land held by tenants was less than 25 per cent. of the total cultivated. We have further the results of some investigations carried on by the settlement officers during the course of revision operations. We have, for example, the statistics given for four typical villages of the Satara Taluka. These show that in one village near the city about two-thirds of the land was cultivated by tenants, in another village further afield less the 37 per cent. was cultivated by tenants while in two villages farther away the proportion was about 14 per cent. and 9 per cent. only. When a similar enquiry was conducted in Chalisgaon Taluka the settlement officer reached the conclusion that "The proportion of land leased is extremely small and the average for the four villages is only 16.30 per cent." These figures all relate to Deccan districts and we can say that here at least the number of tenants is very small. The same will be found to be the state of affairs in other parts of the Presidency also. Small as is the number of rental transactions in the Presidency it would perhaps have been enough if we could have had the statistics for even a majority of these in a useful form. But this cannot be as the settlement officer has necessarily to reject a great many of the rent entries in the record of rights. All leases in kind or crop-share leases have on account of their nature to be disregarded. For, it is not possible to convert these into their money equivalents and unless that is done the figures are not comparable with those of cash rentals. Then, there are many special reasons why particular entries have to be omitted. When the occupant is the creditor and the tenant debtor the rent is determined by the amount of debt or where there has been improvement in land since the last revision, or when the lease is main land lease, in these and various other cases the settlement officer has to omit the entries from his consideration. Obviously then the settlement officer has to take special care in compiling these statistics and ordinarily he would be expected to scrutinize every rent entry for each village for the previous five years before allowing it a place in his tables.

MR. ANDERSON'S BOAST.

Anybody who has cared to read a few of the recent settlement reports will realise how impossible it seems to be to collect unimpeachable statistics and, therefore, how dangerous it is to place absolute reliance on them. To quote a few instances. Mr. Anderson in commenting on the Satara Taluka report expresses a fear that cases of lands in which improvements have taken place have not always been excluded in previous settlement reports. Mr. Mackie commenting on the Chalisgaon report says that the sale and lease statistics are somewhat meagre and that he is not sure that cases of land aided by wells are not included in them, for they were so included in the Karad report. There is again Mr. Webb who in the report on the Uran Taluka suggests that the figures of rentals where the tenant is the former owner should be excluded and goes on to say that their non-omission may account for the "very high figures of rental" quoted in "some recent settlement reports." To arrive at reliable rental figures you must omit every figure which is abnormal and it is clearly impossible to ascertain accurately whether each case was normal or not especially when the enquiry is to take place six years after the date of the earliest entry. Further by the necessary exclusion of a very large portion of your data the statistics that remain are so few and vitiated as not to inspire much confidence. We read in the Chalisgaon Taluka report that the appendix about leases contains the rental statistics about only 52 per cent. of the villages in the Taluka. This means that for almost half the villages in the Taluka the settlement officer could not find even one reliable rental figure for the five years' period before the enquiry. And this is almost the rule, not the exception. We have attempted to find what proportion the total area for which lease statistics are available bears to the total cropped area for one district—the Satara District. On looking through the settlement reports of this collectorate the highest proportion is found, rather surprisingly, in the Jaoli Taluka. The net assessed cropped area in the Taluka is given as 47,508 acres and the appendix of rental values gives figures for the five years before the report for a total acreage of about 2,800 acres. If we take for granted that about 47,000 would be the annual cropped area then the proportion that the area for which rental statistics are available to the total area cropped during the quinquennium for which these statistics were collected would be just above 1 per cent.! This is the highest. The lowest figure is for the Karad Taluka. Here the net assessed cropped area is 138,715 acres, while the rental value figures are given for an area about 1,600 acres, which means that our data relates to just above .2 per cent. of the total area for which we are to determine the assessment. This is the boasted precision of Mr. Anderson.

(To Be Continued).

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BOMBAY COUNCIL AGENDA

MOVE FOR MR. HARVEY'S PUNISHMENT

The final agenda for the second session of the Bombay Legislative Council, which is to be held at Poona at 2 p.m. on Monday, has been published. It will be opened, as already announced, by His Excellency the Governor. Beyond a few resolutions from non-official members on matters of general interest, the agenda contains no more additional items than in the previous agenda. The Government legislative programme consists of eight Bills, the most important of which is the Bill to prevent the excessive sub-division of agricultural land and to promote the consolidation of such land. Eleven members of whom nine hail from the Deccan, have given notices of amendments in connection with this measure. There are two new Bills. Of these one is for the amendment of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, and the other for the amendment of the City of Bombay Municipal Act. There are 17 private Bills.

A STATUTORY MOTION.

There is a sattutory motion in the name of Khan Saheb Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan, asking the Government that the cost of the additional police posted in the city of Sholapur by the Government under Section 25 of the Bombay District Police Act by a notification, dated 26th October, 1927, be defrayed from the general revenues and not by way of assessing a rate on the properties of the inhabitant of the city as proposed by the notification.

HARVEY CASE.

Mr. Pradhan will move that the Government should take such steps as may be necessary to punish Mr. T. Harvey for his "grossly negligent conduct" in ordering an excessive number of bars and of a wrong size, and thereby causing heavy loss to the public revenue.

BREACHES ON JAMNAGAR RAILWAY

The Divisional Superintendent, Jamnagar Railway, wires from Jamnagar under date 21st:—

Owing to heavy rain line between Kuranga and Dwarka has been breached. All descriptions of traffic have been suspended. Through communication is expected to be restored within [illegible]

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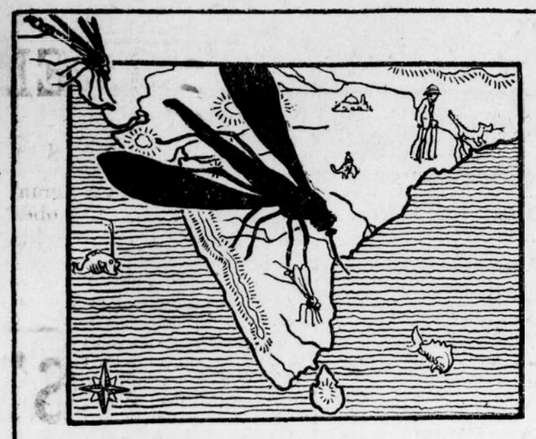

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Malarial Debility

LIKE a shadow of menace malarial debility is hovering over every inhabitant of India.

Only too often this slow, unostentatious danger is overlooked; once the parasites have been conquered by quinine, the patient regards himself as cured, but the battle has only just started.

The ravages of the parasites in your blood cause anæmia, hence your weakness and apathy and only an abundance of new fresh blood will give you new strength and energy.

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MANAGER, "SWARAJYA," 40, Broadway, MADRAS

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

BANVARD COMPANY'S FAREWELL VISIT

Prior to their departure for London at the end of the next week, the Banvard Musical Comedy Company is paying a short farewell visit to Bombay and will open at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday with two performances of "Hors d'Oeuvres." This is a tit-bits review of some of the biggest London and New York successes, and its introduction for the first time in Bombay will give local audiences an opportunity of obtaining glimpses of several musical comedies which have never been seen in India. The tuneful "Katja the Dancer" will fill the bill at the Sunday matinee, and the remaining productions during the week will be "Whirled into Happiness", "Queen High", "Mercenary Mary", "Black Botton Revue" and the "Revue of Reviews." There will be a mid-week matinee on Wednesday. The film programme when the Banvard Company are not occupying the theatre will include "Passionate Youth", which includes a deal of strong, social drama, and a two-reel comic entitled "Squabbs and Squabbles."

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Are the daughters of to-day sold into loveless marriages of wealth? And, if they are, what happens then? Here is a problem that is as old as the hills, but the solution which will be screened at the Empire Theatre during the coming week, and which is based upon a fascinating novel by Rex Beach, gives a thrilling answer. From heir to millions, a playboy who wasted his father's wealth on girls and gaiety, the hero descends to an ill-paid job as a shop assistant in a small town. Such was the dizzy descent of a boy who won the heart of a beauty and then found that he could not hold her love. The title of the film is "The Auction Block", and the treatment of the theme is American throughout. Pathe Super Gazette and a Pathe song, "Ship Ahoy", complete the programme at the Empire.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Chinese pirates loom large in "Eve's Leaves", the film which is being shown this week at the Royal Opera House, and the romantic oriental background which is incorporated in the main theme is both different and effective. With Leatrice Joy playing for the first time in genuine comedy, the story concerns a masculine type of girl who wears trousers, readsy sexy novels and dreams of love vibrations. And this product of the twentieth century meets a gilded youth in a Chinese restaurant, blandly enquires at the beginning of their acquaintance whether he is married, sane and healthy—and then proceeds to get captured by pirates. To give the little devil her due, however, she is a complete master of the feminine graces and attractions, so that when she dons woman's clothes she quickly fools the leader of the pirate gang and neatly trusses him up when he evinces an interest in her tricks with a rope. Eventually, of course, she escapes from the pirates and marries the gilded youth, and the doing thereof is a sheer delight. It is one of the most unusual films we have ever seen.

EDWARD AND EMPRESS.

The second series of the "Headless Rider" film will be shown under the title of "Mysterious Power" at the Edward Theatre, and the sequences are no less thrilling than those which have been screened during the past week. The big scene is that in which Harry Peel is thrown into a cellar beneath a circus and is attacked by lions, and around the neck of one of them he finds the precious document for which he has been searching. The Empress Theatre will screen a weird mystery story entitled "Phantom of the Opera", with Lon Chaney, Mary Philbeam and Norman Kerry playing the leading parts. It is an uncanny story, and like some weird, unearthly musician, it plays upon the fears, the sympathies and the passions of all who sit before it. There will be morning performances at both these cinemas on Sunday.

THE STOLEN BRIDE AT CAPITOL

A well-balanced cast, headed by one of the screen's most striking personalities, brilliance of direction and wealth of story, setting and atmosphere combine to make "The Stolen Bride", the present feature at the Capitol Theatre one of the outstanding pictures of many months. Introducing gorgeous Bille Dove to the screen as a star in her own right, this First National Picture is ideal as a vehicle for the beautiful actress, and her dramatic and moving performance more than confirms the judgment of the producer in advancing her cinematic position. In every scene of the picture Miss Dove's personality impresses itself forcefully upon the audience and she demonstrates that she is not only one of the most beautiful but one of the leading dramatic actresses of the screen. With its locale in the intriguing atmosphere of Central Europe, in the days before the World War threw that portion of the Continent into chaos. "The Stolen Bride" is filled with the glamour and romance and intrigue of the Old World. Lloyd Hughes plays the masculine lead. Latest Pathe Super Gazette and Cabarets of Paris also find a place in the programme.

NOVELTY CINEMA. ....

From to-day and throughout this week, the famous Hindustan Cinema Film Co.'s new film entitled "Bajaji Nimbalkar" will be screened. This film is based on an episode of the Maratha history and is of great interest. The photography is excellent and flawless.

GLOBE CINEMA.

"Ben-Hur" is marching from success to success at the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road. This is the second consecutive week's run of this stupendous epic of the screen, and yet there are thousands who haven't had an opportunity yet of seeing it owing to the tremendous crush that's been the order right through the first week. Ben-Hur is creating new records in Bombay. The exciting race-duel between Messalla and Ben-Hur stirs spectators almost to the point of frenzy. The celebrated Chariot Race is a great magnet. It will doubtless interest Ben-Hur fans to know some of the pictorial masterpieces on which the makers of the film have built. These include "The Star of Bethlehem"; "Sistine Madonna"; "The Nativity"; and "The Star in the East"; "The Holy Family"; "Christ in the Carpenter Shop"; "Dante's Inferno" (for scenes in the Galleys); "Pool of Siloam"; and many other Holy Land paintings; "The Last Supper"; and "Christ before Pilate." Art lovers are sure to pay repeated visits. The programme also includes a Charlie Chaplin Comedy.

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

Pola Negri, the enchantress of the screen and superb actress, world-renowned for her dramatic genius, fire and glorious artistry, appears in "The Crown of Lies", a delightful, humorous Paramount picture which comes to the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) to-night and this week. Pola Negri's characterization of the immigrant girl in rags, who becomes a queen in royal robes, is one to which she does full justice. "The Crown of Lies" is the story of an immigrant girl who bears an extraordinary resemblance to the missing Queen of a small Balkan State. Taken to Sylvania by a group of patriots, she poses as the long lost Queen. In a short, exciting reign, happiness and prosperity to the peasantry is restored. Then she returns to her American lover and a tiny cottage in the "Land of the Free." It is a good "human interest" drama which gives Pola Negri ample scope for dipslaying her histrionic arts. Thrilling incidents follow when her deception is found out, but by sheer presence of mind and bravery, she extricates herself from many perilous situations. The programme includes a two-reel Comedy Drama.

rakes, heaps of sleepers and a mobil-oil store. A strong contingent of police which then arrived on the scene was met with incessant and determined stone throwing which caused an injury to the Deputy Superintendent and a police Inspector. Before the policemen could collect themselves rioters had succeeded in setting fire to the coal storage after which the police charging them with bayonets dispersed them. A little later, however, crowds returned and began pelting stones in a violent manner. The Divisional Magistrate who was on the spot ordered the police to open fire. One man was dead and several injured. Thirteen men were arrested.—A. P.

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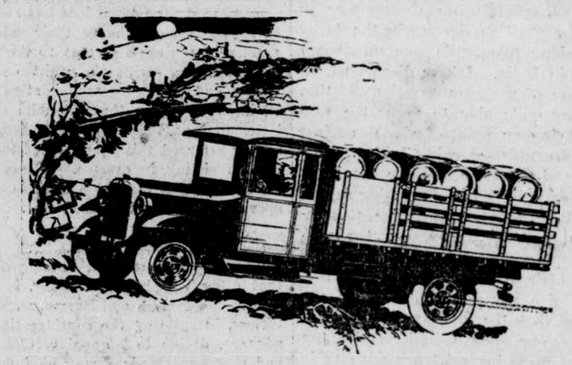

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STIFFEN THE BOYCOTT

MR. SRINIVASA IYENGAR INTERVIEWED.

SIMON'S FUTILE GESTURE

The London correspondent of "Hindu" writes:—

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, having now spent several weeks in England, gave me yesterday a summary of his impressions for publication in "The Hindu." He is anxious that the public in India should have first-hand information as to what the real situation here is from the Indian standpoint.

"I do not agree," he said, "with the impression which too many Indians who have been to England entertain that there is colossal ignorance in this country about the position in India and about India's fitness for Swaraj. The leaders of the political parties here, as well as the principal journals and an appreciable section of the public, are in my view quite conversant with Indian affairs and are able, if they choose, to influence the policy of the Government. This cannot well be otherwise as there is hardly a family of any consequence in England or Scotland that has not had one or other of its members either in the Indian Civil Service, or in the Army or following mercantile or missionary pursuits in India. I have discovered, in the course of my conversations, that people are quite able to argue the case (from their own point of view) against India's demands, showing both information and reflection. While the Press gives wide publicity to everything which is calculated to strengthen the Government in refusing to concede the self-government which India demands, it is wholly unfair to the case for Swaraj and will not give any publicity to it. I am convinced that the ignorance is but a pose to escape responsibility and the charge of gross inconsistency with their democratic professions and system of government with their attitude towards India involves".

"Whether the ignorance of the British public is real or assumed," I said, "is anything being done, or to be done, to place the true facts before them?"

"The organising of publicity in favour of Swaraj is a very difficult proposition, for we are confronted here by a highly efficient and artificially-controlled Press. It must be assumed that the House of Commons represents public opinion and this House at any rate has no intention of immediately granting full Dominion Status to India. But it is not so much public opinion that makes the House of Commons what it is. The fluctuations of party politics have a good deal more to do with it and with the grouping of political sections in the House".

"You base these conclusions on what you have seen and gathered yourself at Westminster?"

"Yes; I have had talks with a considerable number of members, especially those of the Labour Party, including Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Maxton, Mr. Lansbury and Mr. Henderson. They are all confident that the next Government will be a Labour Government. While I think that there are no differences between the three political parties as regards India, there is no doubt that a small group of members is in favour of at least Dominion Self-Government for India. I do not know whether the group will receive much accession of strength at the next elections or will be able otherwise to make its power felt in the House. After as careful an investigation as I can make within the limited time at my disposal, it appears to me that we in India are perfectly justified in adhering to our doctrine of self-reliance and trying to establish Swaraj in India in the teeth of the British political parties and of the House of Commons. By doing that we are sure to strengthen the hands of the small section of English friends who are desirous of co-operating with us."

SIMON'S FUTILE GESTURE.

"What do you think about the latest announcement of the Simon Commission? Do you consider that the alleged decision to make no distinction between the Commission and the Indian Committees as regards the examination of witnesses and documents is likely to break down the opposition of those Indians, who have merely asked for equality of status?"

Mr. Iyengar: "The announcement just made as regards one or two changes in the procedure of the Commission leaves me cold, and these particular modifications will make no difference either to the Congress or to the other political parties in India which have resolved to have nothing to do with the Commission. The three main principles for which the Congress and the country stand remain unaffected. Neither our right of self-determination nor our objection to be examined as to our fitness for Swaraj has been met, nor has anything been done to satisfy our preliminary condition, namely, that Parliament should agree to immediate Dominion Status for India before asking us to co-operate in an investigation into details. Nor is there anything in the latest announcement to remove the opposition of those important sections of Indian opinion, outside the Congress, which demand that the Committees to be appointed in India shall derive their authority exactly in the same way as to the British Commissioners, with the right of joint voting and joint recommendation. We all knew of course, that Sir John Simon's letter to the Viceroy was a feeler and merely reserved this question of the Commission sitting in camera. I am perfectly confident that the chances of co-operation are not increased by this futile gesture."

NO GOING BACK.

"Have you considered the possibility that other Legislative Councils, in addition to the Punjab and Burma, may nevertheless, in spite of the considerations you advance, decide to appoint Committees and that even Madras may be induced to go back upon its previous decision?"

"I have considered this question in all its bearings," was the reply, "and it appears to me to be highly improbable."

"But has not the Justice Party shown some signs of hedging already?" I enquired.

"It may be; but the Justice Party in Madras has not been since the last election the most numerous party in the Council, and I shall be surprised if even they co-operate with the Commission, whatever surmises may be drawn from their communal outlook and local squabbles. The Justicites have co-operated to an appreciable extent with the Congress and the other parties in the boycott, and I do not think they will really go back upon their decision."

I next pointed out to Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar that there might be some risk of the Assembly rescinding its previous resolution (in view of the small margin of votes last time) if a few off the stalwarts were absent from the next division and some of the moderates happened to be induenced in favour of the Commission by the so-called concessions.

"You need have little fear of that," was the rejoinder. "I do not think that the Congress members will be absent from the Assembly. All of us, or almost all of us, are going back in time, and we shall be prepared for any attempt the Government may make to get a decision in favour of co-operation. A reversal of the previous resolution is not only improbable, but in my view any motion designed to accomplish that object would be out of order and entirely inadmissible."

"STIFFEN THE BOYCOTT."

When asked if he had anything further to say about the Commission and its prospects, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar replied: "It is our business in India to make the boycott stiffer and sterner. Whatever the difficulties and whatever fluctuations of opinion there may be here and there, we are determined to go on with it to the bitter end. If I am told that one of the great essentials to the success of our movement, namely, national unity, is lacking, I answer that on the main issues there is substantial unity already. Of course, a lot is made about the Hindu-Moslem differences, and we are taunted with the failure of the All-Parties' Conference, up to the present, to draft an agreed Constitution. But even in regard to that, an appreciable measure of unity has emerged, and I entertain the hope that we shall be able to take the next big step at the Calcutta Congress. When you have regard to the fact that the detailed proposals for bringing about an entente between Hindus and Moslems have been before the country only for the last twelve or thirteen months—I mean from the meeting of the A. I. C. C. Committee at Bombay in May 1927—it is encouraging to find that a great deal of progress has been made. The inevitable delays connected with the framing of a constitution by the Indian parties should not lead anyone to suppose that the spirit of unity which was responsible for these proposals has been suddenly destroyed. Mahomedans are as eager for Swaraj as Hindus and both of them are anxious for mutual co-operation. I am sanguine enough to believe that satisfactory formulae will be finally agreed to at Calcutta."

UNITY AN ESSENTIAL CONDITION.

Reverting to the constitutional position as it strikes an observer at Westminster I put this point to the Deputy Leader of the Congress Party: "As any scheme of Swaraj must receive the effective support of some British political party—and ultimately of a party with a majority—if it is to be got through Parliament, what do you think should be the attitude of the Congress in view of that fact?"

Mr. Iyengar: "I do not admit that any scheme of Swaraj must receive the support of any British political party. It would be a good thing to have the support of all the political parties, or of at least the Labour Party; but there are grave difficulties in getting that support at present, and what we have to do is to depend upon ourselves and upon our worb in India. The failure to secure publicity in Britain is due to the fact that we do not any longer seek to make history in India as Mahatma Gandhi did in the days of non-co-operation." (Mr. Iyengar rather overlooked the point that something more than publicity is required if India's aim is to be cossummated.) "We will get publicity fast enough," he went on, "if we do things in India which will make the British Press and the House of Commons open their eyes. There is no other way that I can see." As to the steps which might become necessary to bring this eye-opening about Mr. Iyengar did not further particularise, but he agreed that substantial unity was a necessary condition of success.

CONGRESS ORGANIZATION IN ENGLAND.

We next discussed the prospects of Indian organisation in this country and whether it was desirable to establish a direct agency of the National Congress over and above the branch of that body, which it is proposed to establish here. Mr. Iyengar wanted it to be made clear that the schemes now being considered were purely tentative and provisional. "It will be very helpful," he said, "to have an official Indian organisation in England and in Europe, with London as its headquarters. This will be necessary both to prevent reactionary Indians being utilised in England for the purpose of supporting the Government here or the bureaucracy in India, and for the purpose of influencing directly and indirectly those members of Parliament and others who are willing to co-operate with us to the fullest extent and without reserve. An organisation confined to Indians (I might have reminded Mr. Iyengar that the Congress has never imposed this restriction in India), pledged to the Congress creed and discipline, and required to carry out the resolutions of the Congress with the policy and programme contained therein, would be vastly different from the old British Committee or a mere propaganda group mhich was bound in the end to be a failure. Publicity in England, especially when backed by a reliable and efficient organization, will not be so difficult as the former without the latter.

ATTACK ON MAHARANI SARMISTHA

VIRULENT CONDEMNATION OF MARRIAGE

NEW York. (By Mail).

India has been a prevailing topic of public discussion and private conversation throughout America in the past few months, though the publicity arising out of Katherine Mayo's book and Nancy Miller's marriage. Not a few writers have taken the opportunity of both the events to offer some gritutous advice to India how to regenerate her social regime along the most approved American lines at least. Latterly these writes have come to associate Miss Mayo and Miss Miller, to praise the one and condemn the other, respectively, for drawing attention to and perpetuating India's so-called social lapses.

A SWITCH BACK

The several coudemnation of Miss Miller's marriage comes from Philip Whitewell Wilson in the June number of the North American Review. Her case he says demonstrates that a Christianity which hesitates to convert others will be itself converted. "If this girl, who has vanished behind a veil of occult indulgence had gone to India to teach the people, to serve them to help them, she would not be luxuriating to-day at the expense of the peasantry and trying to salve her conscrence by building Hindu shrines in Paris," says Mr. Wilson. "For the sake of 300,000 dollars a year, and her place guards and servants. Miss Miller has endorsed the cruelties of conservatism in the East, the scandals of child marrirge, the perpetuation of widowhood, an orthodoxy whteh has fastened illiteracy on women, denied them Western medicine, and made it six times as dangerous to be a mother in India as in England and as dangerous to be an infant."

SOCIAL BOYCOTT.

Miss Miller is portrayed as an American girl of culture, reared under a Declaration of Independence which asserts the equal status of all, who has accepted the gospel of inequality which is repudiated even by Islam and planted her feet on the neck of the Untouchables in order to spring therefrom to be ladder of royal, religious and economic privilege. The West may accept plural marriage with equanimity, in the writer's view, after an American girl of education and position should have freely accepted the status of a plural wife in a polygamous court, which would have been unthinkable a few years ago in any State but Utah. He holds out to Miss Miller the assured prospect of being received in Western society with "the coldest of minimum formalities." Dealing with the past record of the ex-Maharajah of Indore, which is quoted in moderate detail, Mr. Wilson comments: "To her it made no difference. Her prince was dispossessed of his power but not of his purse."

"GOLD DIGGER."

"There is a type of young lady, now justly prominent, who is known as 'gold digger'. She will seek and will accept gifts; in money and in kind from men related to her and unrelated, and her view of marriage is that of the market. To be a 'gold-digger' in a rich country like the United States may be good or it may be bad taste. But at least it is a game played by equals. But to dig for gold in the thin soil of the East: to take for luxuries what should be spent on hospitals and schools; this is surely the last word in the acquisitive art. However, if one is to win the jeweds or the rupees, one must not be too particular in one's feminine susceptibilities."

Some other terms applied by Mr. Wilson to Miss Miller are:—"A rapacity that exceeded the worst excesses of the fable Nabobs of old John Company, or of the royal mistresses who ministered to the Stuarts and the Bourbons" "If anything could aggravate the social injustice to India, it would be," he says, "the prospect that these revenues may be disbursed, not in India where they are raised, but amid the gilded chateaux of France."

SHOULD A GIRL USE LIP-STICK

AFTER MARRIAGE IF SHE LIKES.

Has a man the right to tell a girl to whom he is engaged that she should not use lip-sticks or face colouring?

This question arose during the hearing of a breach of promise action at Bristol Assizes, when Miss Gladys Hays, of Bristol was awarded £250 damages against Raymond Vear (23), of Swindon.

Formerly they worked together in the same department of a Bristol tobacco factory.

Vear claimed that the engagement between him and Miss Hays was rescinded during the course of a quarrel over the use of lip-sticks and face colouring. The plaintiff slapped his face and took off the ring which he threw into the fire grate.

Addressing the jury Mr. Justice Rigby Swift said he supposed a man engaged to a girl had the right to tell her she must not use powder or lip-stick. After marriage he would not dare do so. If it was to be a ground for breaking off an engagement that a girl powdered her cheek or nose or used a lip-stick there might be an end of marriage.

If every time a girl held out a ring and slapped her young man's face that meant the end of an engagement, there would be still fewer marriages than there appeared to be at the present time.

GAS TO QU LI, RIOTS.

CALCUTTA SCIENTIST ON PUNJAB IDEA.

HOW LIFE MIGHT BE SAVED

In his report on the firing in the communal riot as Softa. Mr. Marten, I.C.S., stated:

"Had the police been armed with the latest weapons, as used for the suppression of riots in other countries with the help of lachrymatory, gases, the same effect could probably have been obtained without any casualties."

The Punjab Government, in a communique, observed that the use of the tear gases would seem to be open to certain objections and difficulties and to require expert supervision, which would not be available at rural police stations.

The suggestion is of peculiar interest to Bengal where, in recent years, there has been serious loss of life owing to the police having to resort to firing in order to quell rioting. At the invitation of "The Englishman" one of the most distinguished chemists in Calcutta has written the following article on the subject.

WHAT SHOPMEN SHOULD WEAR.

LOUNGE SUIT OR FROCK-COAT ?

Should a shop manager wear "a hard felt hat and an ordinary lounge suit," or, "a long grey coat"?

The question was raised in the King's Bench Division when Mr. John Hay Morren, of Temple Fortune Mansions, Golders Green, sued Excel Company, Ltd., of Russell-gardens, Kensington, W., for damages for wrongful dismissal from the position of the general manager of the company's retoil shops.

Mr. Morren's case was that he was engaged, in October, 1926, as general manager of all the company's retail provision and general stores, at a salary of £500, rising to £800, a year. He was dismissed without reasonable notice in June, 1927.

Mr. Montague Gluckstein Abrahams, the company's managing director, denied that he promised Mr. Morren a salary of £800 a year. He said Mr. Morren had no experience of retail shops and certainly was not competent to supervise a number of them. He was given the managehship of premises at Golders Green and witness found hm in the shop wearing a hard felt hat and an ordinary lounge suit. With wilness pointed out that he should wear a long grey coat.

Lord Hewart: As if he was going to a garden party?

MANNERS WOMEN LIKE.

Mr. Abrahams: He was cynical, and I warned him that he would have to "drop" that manner. "Your customers, mostly, are women, and you must be affable to them," I told him.

Lord Hewart: Do they like an affabl manager? Does it make them buy an extra half-pound of butter? (Laughter.)—Sure, they do like it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Comyns Cart, K.C. (cross-examining): You were not very affable that morning. Did you come away from the shop leaving the lady cashier in tears. (Laughter.)—That is news to me.

Lord Hewart: Perhaps they were tears of joy? (Laughter.) Was the manager to wear the frock coat and a white apron at the same time —I don't recollect anything about a white apron.

Lord Hewart: Oh! Perhaps it was white waistcoat. (Laughter).

Judgment, with costs, was entered fo Mr. Morren, with damages amounting t £366.

TURCO-PERSION PACT

ECONOMIC RELATIONS

"Al-Ehram" of Cairo publishes the following on the authority of a message from Constantinople, dated June 19:—

The Turkish journals have published the text of the Pact made at Teheran on June 15, in completion of the Turko-Persian Agreement brought about on April 22, 1926. The Pact requires the parties to assume a friendly position in case of the commencement of hostilities between either of them and some other Power. The Pact further requires the stabilisation of the economic relations existing between the two Powers, and provides that experts be appointed to examine the question of the freedom of passage over the boundaries, as well as to study the problem of the means of transport and communication.

The Pact has formed a subject of popular discussions.—"Muslim Outlook."

A. I. I. SC. AND M. SC.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was recently announced in the Gazette of India, that the Associateship of the Indian Institute of Science (A.I.I.Sc.) can be deemed equivalent to the M.Sc. degree of an Indian University. Before recognition, students after getting A.I.I.Sc. by research work at Bangalore, used to submit the thesis on the same work to the Bombay University for the degree of M.Sc., by which they used to kill two birds with one stone. And moreover, since there were not many research students in Bombay, the Bombay University used to accept research work carried out at Bangalore.

Now that A.I.I.Sc., has been recognised, it is time that steps are taken to discontinue the old practice and polity. It not only discourages research work at Bombay, by students lost to them; but it also creates a craving in the minds of students to get the greatest number of degrees and diplomas for least work. Research work is carried on in Bombay, at the Royal Institute of Science, in all the branches of Science, Physics, Organic Chemistry, Physical Chemistry, Plant Pathology and in Entomology. Such being the case, it is reflecting on the University, if it accepts thesis on work carried outside the area of the University and also by students not under its Professors.—Yours, etc.,

BALDINI.

July 17.

L L. B'S AND HIGH COURT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I crave the hospitality of your esteemed columns for addressing the authorities concerned on the subject of amending High Court Appellate Side Rules.

According to the rules as they at present stand, vide Chap. one, Part two at page seventy-seven of Bombay High Court Rules Appellate Side of nineteen twenty, LL.B.'s or LL.M.'s of the University of Bombay alone are entitled to ask for a Sanad for allowing them to practice in the High Court or in the District Courts. The Graduates in Law of other Universities are rigidly excluded.

Over and above the University Degree all that the High Court requires are certificates of character from respectable persons, two in number, and where it is sought to obtain a Sanad for practicing in a District Court an additional certificate to the effect that the person applying has a good knowledge of Gujarati or Marathi.

The state of affairs being as above, it seems rather unjust to prevent LL.B.'s and LL.M.'s of other Universities from applying for Sanads on the same conditions. All the High Courts in British India are established by one and the same person, the King Emperor. The law is substantially the same. And all Universities established by law in British India are on the same footing and the University of Bombay itself recognises LL.B.'s of recognised Universities as equivalent to LL.B.'s manufactured by itself. It seems unjust, therefore, that persons who are entitled to practice in one High Court should be prevented from practising in another similarly consttiuted subject of course to the rules framed by that order.

On the grounds stated above, it is requested that their Lordships of the Bombay High Court be pleased to order the amendment of the rule aforesaid so as to include graduates in law of other Universities established in British India.—Yours, etc.,

ONE INTERESTED.

Junagad, July 18

C WARD BYE-ELECTION

To The Editor of "The Chroniele."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will permit me to thank such of the voters who promised me their unstinted support and also those whom I could not approach nd to these I wish to assure that I will ive their interest my best attention as t is my duty to do so.

Nor I can forget the co-operation of friends whom on learning that I was standing for this bye-election in "C" Ward flocked to my help.

I am particularly obliged to my friends Messrs. Jamshed J. J. Cursetji Lilamwalla and Haji who retired and allowed me to be elected unopposed.—Yours, etc.,

GANGADAS MOTILAL SETHNA.

"Luxmi Nivas",
Kalbadevi Road, July 19.